The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Napoleon's Latest Assurances of Peace.

The Case of Henri de Rochefort and the Lanterne.

Baron von Beust on the German Policy of Austria.

The Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool Aug. 12, and Queenstown Aug. 13, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days later news than was at hand by the *Deutschland*.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

Movements of the Emperor Napoleon—Affairs in Spain—Another "Lanterne" Excitement—New Exhibitions—Musical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1868.

The Emperor returned from Plombieres to Fontainebleau on Saturday, and delivered *en route* a short speech at Troyes, in which he took occasion to assure the good people of that town "that nothing threatened, at present, the peace of Europe." The phrase is so qualified, that it is more calculated to inspire doubt than a feeling of security. Perhaps the most correct indication of the actual condition of things is to be found in the self-imposed mission of Queen VICTORIA. The impression now generally prevails that its true motive is a political one. Those acquainted with Her Majesty's habits, and her passionate attachment to the scenes in which she passed so many happy years of her life with the late Prince Consort, argue that she could not have been induced to abandon them even for a few weeks, unless from a strong sense of political duty. The presence of the English Secretary of Foreign Affairs with her goes far to confirm this assumption. Indeed, it is now stated that shortly previous to the departure of the Queen from England, a confidential circular was addressed by Lord STANLEY to all the British diplomatic agents on the Continent, instructing them to use their best efforts to bring about a conference of the European Powers, with a view to a general disarmament. This report may be merely a speculation based on the facts to which I have called your attention, but it shows the anxiety with which people here cling to the hope that some peaceable solution may be found for the terrible enigma which is weighing upon men's minds, and which is daily becoming more insupportable.

While disposed to give way to these pleasurable anticipations, it is impossible for us, however, not to attach its due degree of importance to what is occurring at Kissingen. The visit of the Emperor of Russia to those Springs, ostensibly for motives of health, is being converted into a means of political intrigue, by which it is sought to widen as much as possible the divergencies which exist between Prussia and the Southern States of Germany. The attention paid to the King of Bavaria by the Emperor and his family, and which has become obtrusively affectionate in its public as well as private demonstrations, confirm not only the report of the intended marriage between the young Sovereign and a Russian princess, but also the desire which exists to obtain a controlling influence over his mind. The King of Wurtemberg is expected at Kissingen in the course of a few days, and as he is the Emperor's brother-in-law, it will not be difficult to bring him to consent to any programme in which the Bavarian Monarch may be induced to take the lead. Whether their people will be ready to follow them is another question. The King of Prussia is said to be greatly annoyed at these intrigues, a disposition of mind to which the Baron DE BEUST's conciliatory and politic address to the German sharpshooters has brought no alleviation. It is not in the power of rhetoric to alter the character of the demonstrations at the Vienna *Tir*, nor to weaken the effect of the influences brought to bear on the Sovereigns of the Southern German States, for where women are used as political instruments, the chances are always upon their side.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The political situation is daily becoming more difficult and perplexing in Spain. From the accounts which reach here there is reason to believe that the anticipated rising will take place early in September, as soon as the great heat is over. The Ministry are seriously alarmed at the danger, but are making vigorous preparations to meet it. Gen. PRIM has just passed through Paris on his way from London to Vichy. The Government gave orders to the *gens d'armerie* that he should be treated with the utmost distinction, or, in other words, that his movements should be carefully watched. There is need of it. In the eyes of the Spanish revolutionists, Gen. PRIM is emphatically "the coming man."

ANOTHER "LANTERNE" EXCITEMENT.

On going to a bookstore for my *Lanterne* on Saturday, I was informed that I could not have it, as all the copies of that day's issue which had not been sold before 11 o'clock had been seized by the Police. The excitement occasioned by this proceeding was very great, and I never saw anything like the anxiety manifested to procure a copy of the condemned number. Not satisfied with stopping the sale of it, the *Sergens de Police* proceeded to the extreme of arresting passengers in the street, and forcibly depriving them of their copies, which were easily recognizable by their red covers. In several instances a violent resistance was offered to this arbitrary proceeding, but it only led to the transfer of the recalcitrant to the nearest Station-house. All this, of course, only inflamed the general curiosity, and the copies which had been sold before the seizure were actively circulated from hand to hand, and in this way I got sight of one of them.

Your readers will naturally be desirous of learning the contents of a publication which has so excited the susceptibilities of the Government. I will give them to you in as brief a form as possible:

"I make no difficulty in avowing," says M. ROCHEFORT, in commencing his usual weekly confidences to the public, "that I am a regular imbecile. They laid a trap for me, and I walked into it. No one knew better than I did, however, how little diffident this Government is as to its choice of means. But we are bound to render justice even to those who do not render it to others, and I must acknowledge that the blow was a success.

"To descend to particulars; a mission was given to two agents of Police to state in print that I was living at the expense of a woman of the town. Not only did I make no reply, but I had difficulty in resisting a strong inclination to laugh. The two agents then stated that I was merely a bastard, and that the name I bear never belonged to me. To this I opposed the same silence, followed by a shrug of the shoulders. The authorities naturally became impatient, and asked how it happened that this calumny, on the exasperation of which they had reckoned, gave no sign of existence. The two agents now declared, with the authority conferred by a card ornamented with an eye in the centre, that I had been sentenced for swindling, and that at two different periods. I maintained my equanimity and continued to regard the mystified policemen with a tranquil look. What did they then do? They proceeded to exhume my mother, my poor, dear mother, who died without suspecting that out of hatred to her son her memory would, under the manifest protection of authority, be contaminated by infuriated drunkards. As an illicit manœuvre, is there not sufficient in it to cause astonishment even in the memoirs of VIDOCQ. Well, the manufacturer of the lies, encouraged by the Government and by the tribunals, has placed on sale productions of a quality still more rare. My daughter, who is not quite twelve years of age, and whom I had succeeded in rearing through the early struggles of a student and artist life was, I learned, to be made wretched by a libel which these scorpions were on the point of publishing, and whose infamies they proposed to send to her at her school, the address of which they knew.

"It is here that my *rôle* of imbecile commences. I desired to stop at any cost this scandal. I hastened to the establishment of the printer who had the libel on his press. I tried to make him comprehend that as he had knowingly and willingly made himself the accomplice of these vomiters of insults, he owed me a reparation. He laughed in my face and refused it to me. I struck him, and so it happens that I, the defamed in my honor, in my name, in the persons of my mother and my daughter, find myself sentenced to four months' imprisonment. The game is played.

"Four days previously M. ALBERT WOLFF, outraged by the same agents and in the same manner, obtained against his defamers a condemnation to one franc fine and one franc damages. From all this it is clear that when a man dragged through the dirt for three consecutive months appeals to the tribunals, they allow him a franc of indemnity. When he does not apply to them they sentence him to four months' imprisonment."

I give the above in M. ROCHEFORT's own words for it states the case exactly, as between him and the Government. In the records of political persecution there never was anything more abominable than the manner in which it has been attempted to stifle in his person the voice of a powerful opponent. The assassins of character who have thus assailed him had no other motive for their attacks than the miserable pay which they derived for their calumnies. They succeeded in their object of bringing this intrepid writer within the clutches of the law, but in so doing they have only rendered themselves notorious and brought discredit upon their employers. The vindicatory passages quoted above are not, however, those which contain the sting that has led to the seizure of the *Lanterne*. After stating that his journal never had so large a sale as for the number which contained the *communique* which the Government had compelled him to insert, M. ROCHEFORT says that he was half inclined to reinsert it in the succeeding one.

"I abandoned this idea," he adds, "only because I did not wish to disquiet the well-known modesty of the Government, which, in a journal entitled the *Moniteur*, daily declares that it is the object of the admiration of Europe, whether civilized or otherwise. That is a splendid success for the Minister of the Interior. I do not exactly know how to address to him my request, but now that I am able to satisfy myself as to the degree in which he has the ear of the public, if he would be good enough to send me from time to time small and varied extracts from the history of his life, with details regarding his sojourn at college, the number of the masses that he has heard, his first steps in the world, and his relations with the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul, I would be but too happy to inscribe him on the list, heretofore almost entirely virgin, of my *collaborateurs*. And, after all, how can we count on the future. You believe that a power is made of wrought iron, and you suddenly find that it is only of cast metal. This evening you have fireworks, rejoicings, acclamations and promises of eternal devotion; to-morrow nothing is left of all this except, perhaps, a stout *fiacre*, which conveys the acclaimed to Havre, where they secretly take the steamer for England. Let M. PINARD reflect on these facts. He has not got to do with an ungrateful man, and whatever may be the political *denouement* which awaits him, he will always be sure of receiving at my hands five sous a line and a four-pound loaf every Friday."

M. ROCHEFORT then proceeds to ridicule the approaching fête of the 15th of August, and referring to an assertion of M. GREGORY GANESCO that the famous letter of the 19th of January was the result of a consultation between the Chief of the State and Messieurs DE LA VALLETTE and ROUHER, he says:

"The two latter declared that with the system of suppression applied during the last fifteen years, the reign of the Prince Imperial became an improbability bordering on the impossible. Struck by this double appreciation, the Emperor decided on establishing liberty in its *meubles*, (furniture,) and what *meubles*? A sideboard in walnut, a couple of chairs and a water-jug. Thus this abolition of the preliminary authorization, this right of reunion, which as yet has only benefited the *Sergens de Ville*, we owe to a child of twelve years old, who at that time was only ten. And if instead of a boy NAPOLEON III. had had a girl, we would still be plunged in the darkness of suppression after a couple of warnings. I have occasionally heard a song entitled *C'est pour l'Enfant*. I should never have thought that this *refrain* would one day have had an influence on the future of my country. It is the *Verre d'eau* of SCRIBE, or *Petites causes et grands effets*. It is true that if the causes be small, the only great effects of the new law on the Press are to be found in the condemnation of M. JULES FERRY and M. DELCLUZE to enormous fines, and as formidable months of imprisonment."

M. ROCHEFORT then ridicules the letter reported to have been written by the Emperor to the Marquis DE CAUX, and in which it is stated that the bridegroom could not bear the title of Equerry to His Majesty as long as Madame DE CAUX remained on the stage.

"What has become of that famous phrase," he asks, "which declares that the present Constitution is based on the principles of '89. Are they going to reëstablish castes? I am willing to admit that the Sovereign of a nation, were it even as *cascadeuse* as France, may establish a difference between women of light and decent behavior, but the honorableness and exemplary conduct of Mlle. PATTI being of public notoriety, it is therefore not to the woman, but her profession of dramatic artist that applies the disfavor which the Imperial letter reflects on her husband.

"This is a fact of the highest gravity, for under a Government which obstinately qualifies itself as Democratic, an entire class of society is repudiated in the person of this charming young girl who represents it so worthily. It cannot be denied that this is LOUIS QUATORZE style of the purest kind. Where are you, LAFEUILLADE?

"When, however, people feel themselves so strong and of an origin so profoundly aristocratic, they should at least accept the consequences of this superb disdain, and since they refuse their esteem to actors, it would perhaps be good taste to refuse their votes. Suppose that NAPOLEON III. were again to consult the country, and that instead of obtaining those eight millions of suffrages, of which there has been so much question for the last four years, there was wanting to enable him to arrive at an absolute majority a single vote, do you believe that he would not accept with a feverish eagerness the vote of an actor, which would be necessary to complete the number exacted by the law? There was, on the marriage of Mlle. PATTI an excellent opportunity to do justice in the person of one of its most distinguished members to a profession formerly looked down upon, and to affirm thus the equality of all citizens provided they are honest and recommendable. But it appears to be of a *gentilhommerie* far superior to declare that a singer is not a woman like another, a proceeding which has produced the worst possible impression upon all excepting myself, who have welcomed this blunder with a lively satisfaction, for nothing is so sweet as to see one's adversaries floundering after such a fashion."

The entire winds up with a reference to M. DELESVAUX, President of the Sixth Chamber, and an ingenious application of the portrait drawn by MACAULAY of Judge JEFFREYS, of infamous memory. M. ROCHEFORT naively adds:

"I should like to believe that this sinister sketch will never apply to a French magistrate; but in any case what writer of our country would dare to take his Judge and judge him in his turn with this independence and lucidity? As to the citizens of every class who utter such bitter complaints in the letters which they send me of the moral prostitution to which the country daily delivers itself, let them take courage. France has already fallen, I will not say lower, because no one would believe me, but as low, or nearly so. Nevertheless, our country—which, says the poet, in a book which will last longer than our Constitutions,

'Mesure en ces ardentes luttes
A la hauteur des bonds la profondeur des chutes,'

—has not its muscles so used that it cannot stand again on its legs. In the meanwhile, as the same poet observes, with a few slight variations:

'Repetons tous, Stamir est grand, Pinard est beau
Et laissons la pudeur au fond du lavabo.'"

Immediately after the seizure of the number containing this bitter philippic, it was announced by M. ROCHEFORT in several of the evening papers that it would be republished in Belgium. Since then he has left for Brussels. By some it is doubted whether he means to return here, seeing that a sentence of four months' imprisonment is suspended over his head. As he has appealed from the judgment, and has therefore time to make arrangements for the reproduction of his journal in a place where it will not be liable to arbitrary interference, it is probable that he has left with that intention and no other. M. ROCHEFORT is not a man to shrink from his responsibilities. Besides, no one is more fully aware of the fact that his path, though a thorny one, is that which conducts the most surely and speedily to political eminence. M. ROCHEFORT is young, ardent and ambitious, and he has never yet allowed, and never will allow, considerations of personal danger to stand in the way of his advancement. This evening is fixed for his examination before M. DE GONET, *Juge d'Instruction*, in the affair of the last seizure. There is no doubt that he will be on hand.

TWO NEW EXHIBITIONS.

The Spanish papers announce that an industrial, agricultural, scientific, and artistic exhibition is to be opened at Saragossa on the 31st of October next. In Berlin arrangements have been set on foot to organize an international exhibition for the year 1872. The buildings are to be erected on the plain beyond Charlottenburg, and will be easily accessible by steamboat and by an American railway.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

On Saturday last Miss MINNIE HAUCK signed a contract with MAURICE STRAKOSCH, binding herself to him for four years. STRAKOSCH leaves to himself in this instrument the power of dissolving the agreement when it pleases him, of employing the lady's professional services as he chooses, of ceding them to others; in short, of disposing absolutely of her for the period named. For this she is to receive $150 a month. Small as is this sum, and hard as may appear the terms in other respects, the arrangement unquestionably offers a great chance to the young American. If she has the stuff in her, STRAKOSCH will make of her another PATTI for no one is better acquainted with the requirements of a popular singer now-a-days or is better able to develop them.

Mme. MUZIO (LUCY SIMONS) has just concluded an engagement to sing in all the principal cities of France. Her husband has completed the Italian adaptation of the *Premier Sour de Bonheur* and is now arranging *Les Amours en Diable*. There is no truth in the report that Signor and Mme. MUZIO intend returning to the United States in the Fall, although contracts were offered them by STRAKOSCH, MAPLESON and MARETZEK. Their arrangements here precluded their acceptance, and in all probability they will not return to New-York for some years.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

Speech of Napoleon at Troyes—Reassuring view of the Situation and Prospects.

Paris (Aug. 11) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Emperor took his departure from Plombières on Saturday morning at 8:30, and arrived at Troyes a little before 2, and was received by the local authorities of all the neighboring districts. The following address was delivered by the Mayor:

"The town of Troyes is profoundly grateful for the visit of your Majesty. The patriotic sentiments which animate this place, always attached to the Empire, are those of all Champagne; the people of Troyes confound in the same idea devotedness to the country and to the Sovereign elected by the people. Since your Majesty has presided over the destinies of France the industry of Troyes has acquired an immense extension. Last year in that Exhibition in which all the universe lavished its splendors, the manufacturers of Troyes, in competition with the whole world, obtained alone the four gold medals bestowed on their class. Peace, the object of all your desires, and without which industry cannot prosper, will engender new progress. Your presence, Sire, in the midst of us attests loudly your lively sympathy for our working population. The inhabitants of the towns and rural districts are aware that your Majesty will always be faithful to the great and noble mission of assuring the wealth and development of manufactures and agriculture. We have confidence, Sire, and we are happy to proclaim it, in your constant solicitude, and in your persevering efforts to constitute the prosperity and grandeur of France. '*Vive l'Empereur.*'"

The Emperor replied in these terms:

"I would not pass through Troyes without staying a moment to give a proof of my lively sympathy for the populations of Champagne, always animated with such patriotic sentiments. I witnessed with pleasure last year the progress of manufactures in your department. I recommend you strongly to continue in that course, for nothing now menaces the peace of Europe. Have confidence in the future, and do not forget that God protects France."

These words were followed by the loudest applause. Afterward His Majesty received all the notabilities, and passed the *sapeurs-pompiers* in review, as also the veterans wearing the St. Helena medal, afterward distributing several decorations. The Imperial traveler arrived at Fontainebleau at 5 o'clock.

To the ordinary observer nothing does indeed threaten the peace of Europe. France is powerful and respected, secure in her unity, her warlike genius and her excellent geographical position. No nation on earth dreams of attacking her, and the most punctilious Frenchman cannot accuse any foreign Power of an act of injustice, or even discourtesy. The Power which, two years ago, caused by its victories such an outburst of jealousy in France, has confined its influence to Germany alone, and no one even pretends to suspect that it will ever assume an aggressive attitude to any non-German neighbor. The worst of which Prussia can be accused is of seeking the leadership or command of Germany, and of taking somewhat high-handed measures to obtain it. But if even that policy were to be pursued in its most violent form, it would not take one metre of soil from France, or infringe to the least degree the pale of her safety or honor. Why, then, should it be a remarkable thing to hear the Sovereign declare that nothing to-day threatens the peace of Europe? Ought it not to pass as merely an evident fact mentioned in a spirit of thankfulness and congratulation, as if the Emperor had spoken of a good vintage, and bid the people rejoice that they had not suffered from drought or blight? Yet in every country the words will be dwelt upon as oracular, and people will interpret them according to their own fancies or prepossessions. For our own part, we willingly receive these repeated declarations in the plain and ordinary sense of the words, and accept the assurances that Champagne, and consequently the rest of Europe, need not fear the calamities of war.

From the Paris Siècle.

The political event of the moment is the reply of the Chief of the State to the address delivered by the Mayor of Troyes. It is a very positive contradiction to the renewed warlike rumors in circulation for some days past.

From the Journal des Débats.

The Emperor declared that nothing now menaced the peace of Europe. This affirmation is reassuring; but it will perhaps be thought rather vague, especially if taken in connection with the phrase which follows: "Have confidence in the future, and do not forget that God protects France."

From the Constitutionnel.

France desires peace, which is at present the wish and the need of every people. But as efforts are incessantly made to give publicity to imaginary projects—as there is no want of purveyors of news exercising their ingenuity in spreading false and disquieting rumors, the public ought to congratulate itself on the fortunate circumstance which has enabled the Emperor himself to give publicity such formal assurances respecting the general situation of Europe. "Nothing," said His Majesty, "now menaces at present the peace of Europe. Have confidence in the future." These words will find a wide echo in France and abroad; and will be welcomed everywhere as a new and powerful encouragement to works of commerce and industry, which cannot be developed without the security to be derived from peace alone.

From La France.

Pronounced at the present moment, the words of the Sovereign will produce an immense effect throughout all Europe. They confirm in a striking manner, and accentuate with irresistible clearness, the language which the Ministers during all the last session did not cease to employ before the Chambers. They are in accord with the impressions which Lord STANLEY, the Chief of the Foreign Office, brought from London, and which he may have communicated in an interview with the Marquis DE MOUSTIER. They find in the recent speech of Baron DE BEUST a sort of partially anticipated complement. They are thus the crowning of a series of manifestations, as serious as they are positive, and they sum up the situation in an affirmation, the clearness of which is equal to its authority.

From the Temps.

These words seem inspired by a desire of replying to the warlike rumors which had surged up again during the last few days under the influence of letters from the other side of the Rhine. Will they produce more impression than the pacific declarations hitherto indulged in? Do they modify in any way the existing state of things? Is the personal Government which to-day asserts that it is peace not perfectly able to declare war to-morrow? Does not the greatest activity prevail at the War Office, and is not everything in readiness there to bring one million of men into the field at the first signal? No: in order to reassure public opinion, to restore security, to inspire the people with that confidence in the future which the Imperial allocution invites, it is not enough to promise peace; mere words won't do, we must have deeds. Those deeds the country has the power to realize. We are told in mystic language—"Do not forget that God protects France." There is another more manly maxim, which is more worthy the spirit of liberty and control—"Help yourself and Heaven will help you."

From the Presse.

We find in the Emperor's speech a sentence which must dispel all delusions as to our present situation. "Nothing exists at the present day to threaten the peace of Europe." Just what we said—it is an adjournment. Neither France nor Europe will be reassured by this assurance.

From the Avenir National.

It appears that the confidence of the Chief of the State in the maintenance of peace rests less on political facts coming under the cognizance of human reason than on religious and mystic considerations, for he adds: "Have confidence in the future, and remember that God protects France." This last phrase is sad enough, and will suggest melancholy reflections to people who would have preferred a positive declaration to that vague and supreme appeal to celestial power.

From the Gazette de Nance.

It is impossible, our readers will see, to utter words more reassuring, and when a Sovereign makes such a declaration, all anxiety must of course vanish.

From the Gaulois.

"Nothing menaces *to-day* the peace of Europe." Does this not mean everything threatens us to-morrow? None but the Champenois (the people of Champagne are unjustly set down as the Bœotians of France) can make a mistake about that.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

Relations of the Two Nations—Important Speech of Baron Von Beust.

Annexed is the full text of the speech delivered by Baron VON BEUST at the banquet closing the great rifle meeting at Vienna, Aug. 6:

GENTLEMEN: The hearty welcome received in coming among you yesterday has induced me to accept your kind invitation to take part in the banquet of to-day. I can at least express my warm thanks, and tell you how completely I feel at home among you. The language used by the last speaker (Herr FREISLEHEN, the Wurtemberg Deputy to the Customs Parliament, who had proposed Baron VON BEUST's health,) imposes upon me fresh duties of gratitude, and I do not think I can prove my consciousness of it more strongly than by saying that I see in each manifestation of public confidence not only an honorable testimony of approval of the past, but also an encouragement for the future. In saying this I have reason to believe I express the sentiments of the absent members of the Government. Gentlemen, the meeting held in this capital has been both imposing and fine. Although advanced in years I can feel enthusiasm for the past as well as for the future. But my position requires that the calming voice of experience should always dominate my feelings. This voice counsels me now, and yet I hope it will be seen from my words that although I have become a good Austrian, I have none the less remained a good German. (Enthusiastic cheers.) I have just quitted one of those magnificent valleys of our Alps where a brawling torrent is seen to gush noisily forth from among gigantic peaks; and as happens sometimes to a traveler inclined to be dreamy, who fancies he distinguishes harmonious melodies amidst the roar of the waters, I have imagined, upon the rumors of the festival at Vienna reaching my ears, that I heard the accents of harmonious concert through the tumultuous sounds of popular enthusiasm. Descending to the bottom of the valley, I have beheld this very torrent, whose roar at first struck me like thunder, assiduously pursue its course, and subside in clear and peaceful waves into its deep bed. I have thought, then, gentlemen, that the same thing will happen with the popular mind, and that having made its voice loudly heard during the period of enthusiasm, it will enter into safe and tranquil courses to flow on irresistibly in advance, until it reached the bed of the large majestic river which will give it strength to carry the social bark in safety. Thus, gentlemen, it is my heartfelt desire that the enthusiasm called forth by the festivities of which Vienna has been the theatre, may succeed, in its ulterior course, in avoiding the billows of discord and misunderstanding, to enter into the calm current of peace and civilization. Gentlemen, in the country to which I formerly belonged I was present at two great German national festivals. Every one was then animated by the noblest enthusiasm; no disagreement was anywhere heard. It was glorious to hear the harmony of song mingle with the union of feelings and of thoughts. A year had scarcely passed before the civil war broke out in full force. It will be said that the German nation was united, but that its princes were not, that its governments quarrelled and pushed their subjects into this sanguinary struggle. What a prodigious error! Cabinet wars are no longer made at the present day. Whoever thinks that they are may believe with equal propriety that because storms burst in the sky they are formed in the upper regions of the atmosphere, and are not due to the evaporations arising from the ground. The German people was not united. Everybody wished for a united, powerful, free Germany; but how was it to be arrived at? Opinions were divided upon this point in the North and in the South, in a portion of the North and in a portion of the South. But as, unfortunately, the point of view of parties is inflexible, and as mediating tendencies are not in the same condition long together, the violent collision in which we have taken part was rendered possible. May these unhappy experiences not be lost! Catch-words and programmes, however conformable they may be to the tendencies of the public mind, are not in themselves sufficient to lead to the common good, and rarely succeed in bringing about an agreement in what that common good consists. Just and equitable ideas, resolute and honorable acts—these reconcile parties and bring nations together. *The policy of Austria no longer presses itself into the affairs of Germany, and no aspirations after vengeance fill the public mind in this Empire.* But no treaty prevents Austria from acquiring esteem, confidence, and regard by what her people or her Government produce and create. The free development of all moral and material resources, which neither the depreciating disfavor of our enemies nor the anxious timorousness of our friends can now withdraw from the light of day, is not diplomatic action that can be stigmatised as intrigue, but the labor of the honest man, who gains for himself esteem in pursuing it. Let us not be disturbed in this task, and may it be rendered easier to us by frank and honest sympathy, such sympathy as the comrades who have come from far and near to participate in these festivities have given us in so surprising and agreeable a manner, and for which we cannot thank them sufficiently. Germany will not have to repent it. Now, gentlemen, allow me to conclude by adding a word to you, not only as a German, but more particularly as an Austrian. Austria's feeling for Germany is what certainly no party in Germany rejects, and I may boldly add no nationality in the entire Austrian monarchy. But if it is desired to make the German element the pillar of this idea, then, gentlemen, it must not be separated from the other races who belong to the Empire with equal right and fidelity—equally tried valor and devotion. The union, the concord of all the nations living under the sceptre of our illustrious Emperor can alone guarantee the fulfilment of that historically civilizing mission of Austria which is alike an interest of Austria and of Germany. Therefore, gentlemen, I drink to peace and to reconciliation as the bearers of regular progress, the keepers of healthy freedom, as the sustaining pillars of secure and permanent order.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Further Comments of British Journals upon his Character and Deserts.

From the London Morning Herald, Aug. 12.

The arrival of Mr. DAVIS at Liverpool has naturally excited a good deal of interest and attention. Nor is there any reason to wonder at the warm reception he has met with; though there is much cause to rejoice at the quiet and unostentatious character which the demonstrations of respect and sympathy have assumed. Indeed, wherever he may show himself among Englishmen, Mr. DAVIS is *sure to be welcomed with every mark of esteem and admiration*. The heroes of an unfortunate cause are always popular with us, especially when they have struggled and suffered on behalf of a people battling for national independence. KOSSUTH, fresh from a Turkish detention and from the Hungarian rebellion, was greeted with enthusiastic applause by every class of the community; even MAZZINI's name was popular until the recollections of the gallant defence of Rome were effaced by other and less honorable associations. Political exiles always find us predisposed in their favor, whatever their party and whatever the cause for which they suffered. But *no man could appeal more strongly to English sympathies than Mr. Jefferson Davis.* In the first place, he represents a kindred people, a nation of English blood and English speech, whose assertion of their independence was based on principles thoroughly congenial to our own, and whose gallantry in the field and fortitude in endurance awakened in the hearts of Englishmen the strongest feelings of affection and admiration that were ever excited in this country by any foreign people or party. Again, the Southern cause had a peculiar hold on our sympathies because it was, to begin with, the cause of constitutional right and established law against the domination of a mere numerical majority; and because it was the cause of the weak against the strong, of eight millions against twenty. That hold was constantly deepened by the heroic courage and brilliant chivalry of the Southerners, and by the splendid achievements and admirable qualities of their leaders.

Moreover, Mr. DAVIS commands our sympathies on his own account. Little known to us when he first took his place at the head of the Confederate Government, his character as it was displayed under all the trials and responsibilities of that high position, under the vicissitudes of war and in the darkness of the final catastrophe—his statesmanship, his administrative skill, his unbending courage, his unswerving rectitude, his unfailing resolution—won for him individually a regard only second to that felt for his country, and made him appear a worthy representative, in his own person, of the cause for which he labored and the gallant people who had intrusted their fortunes to his hand. His subsequent sufferings, and the cruel wrongs he has endured with such unbroken spirit and with such undaunted fortitude, have attracted toward him a still deeper sympathy and respect, and, outside of a small set of fanatics whose sympathies and wishes are always on the opposite side to those of their countrymen, there is no Englishman who would not pay to JEFFERSON DAVIS the tribute of reverence due to a great nature and a great calamity.

It would be unfortunate, and it would be unworthy, were the American people to take offence at the welcome given to the chief of the fallen Confederacy. We may request them to remember that we have nothing to do with their present feuds and merely political squabbles—with the abrogation of Southern State rights and the proscription of Southern citizens. To us, South and North are now parts of one American Union, and *Mr. Davis is a man honored and esteemed throughout one half of that Union*, as few unsuccessful leaders have ever been honored by those whom they conducted to defeat and ruin. We welcome not the enemy of the United States, but the *chief of the Southern people*. We honor not so much the living as the dead; we express our sympathy with no present party strife, no possible aspirations for the future, but with a past that, however glorious, however honorable, however full of lofty deeds and great achievements, is beyond recall. *That we sympathized with the South, that we believed its cause to be good, that we desired its triumph and lamented its fall*, is known to every citizen of America. What should we gain by affecting to ignore our former sympathies, or to repent our past conduct? Were we to pretend now to condemn what we then admired, to believe the South in the wrong because she was conquered, and to abase ourselves at the feet of the conquerors, what should we gain and what should we deserve but the hearty contempt and utter loathing of every man, Northerner or Southerner, who took part loyally with the cause he believed to be just, and fought honestly to the last for his State or for the Union? Something of this feeling has been provoked already, owing to the disingenuous manner in which certain organs which, during the war, were notoriously at variance with the public feeling of their countrymen have since assumed to apologize for the sympathies they did not share, and to taunt the public with a penitence it has never professed. Any coldness or indifference in the present reception of the ex-President of the Confederate States would only suggest to the Americans how warmly he would have been welcomed had he triumphed, and induce them to believe that the favor and esteem of Englishmen depends, not on the merit, but on the fortune of a statesman or a cause.

From the London Morning Star, Aug. 10.

One of Saturday's papers has a study of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his cause, which presents both in a new and interesting light. "To one class of minds," we learn, "Mr. DAVIS was the representative of the cause of law and order against the anarchical and democratic tendencies of the age—the chosen champion of a people, who from the peculiar time and circumstances of their struggle appeared to be maintaining the critical and decisive contest of the old order against the new, of aristocracy against democracy, of liberty against the despotism of majorities, of conservatism against political chaos and social revolution. In the opinion of many—

This by no narrow bounds was circumscribed,
It was the cause of chivalry at large.

It is, according to the same authority, the chief of the Southern armies, the head of the Southern people, the statesman whose wisdom, skill, and tenacious courage we learnt during that arduous struggle to appreciate and admire—the suffering prisoner of Fortress Monroe—the exiled patriot, who was so heartily cheered on the quay at Liverpool, and will be cheered wherever he appears before a crowd of Englishmen. At a time like the present, when the coldness that lately existed between this country and the United States is in a fair way of giving place to a more kindly feeling, we can conceive of no more shameful insult to a great nation than a cheer in honor of a person in Mr. DAVIS' position, unless it is the assurance which follows the words we have quoted, to the effect that the cheers are not to be taken as "a demonstration of hostility to the present Government of the United States." We have blundered once with our precious "sympathies," for heaven's sake let us not blunder a second time.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The German North Pole Expedition—News from the Adventurous Party.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 11.

Fuller news has unexpectedly been received from the Captain of this expedition. He writes:

"From Bergen to near the island of Jan Meyen we had a good and quick journey. In not quite six days we had made the whole distance, as we had calculated. We had thus accomplished within that period, in a straight line, about 11°, or 660 nautical miles, and in very changeable weather too. From complete calm it changed to perfect storms and winds in manifold directions. Near Jan Meyen we had on the morning of the 30th of May a complete hurricane from the east; the sea began to surge very considerably, the air was thick with rain, so that one could hardly see a league in advance; the temperature fell from x6° to 1° R., the rain soon was transformed into icy needles, and sails, ropes, and all were covered with a frozen crust. But our brave little vessel did not take any notice of it. She flew over the sea like a bird. In order to dry our rigging we kept on as long as possible at full sail, making more than ten knots an hour, which meant something with our little craft, which behaved beautifully all the time.

"From Jan Meyen we generally held to the N. N. W. toward East Greenland for two days, making a distance of about 200 leagues through a thick fog, which showed the vicinity of ice; but not before the 5th of June, in 74° 50' north lat., 10° 38' west long., at a distance of only sixty-seven nautical miles from the coast of Greenland, did we see the first ice. We instantly went at it, and succeeded in penetrating it, after three days' hard work, as far as 75° 19' north lat., 12° 48' west long. On the 8th of June, however, another severe hurricane from the east tried our little *Germania* to the utmost; but she held firm and tight, and suffered no damage.

"The stormy weather kept on. We had to lie by in the ice, and to drift on with it to the southward, until wind and ice should become more favorable. Meanwhile several scientific observations were taken, and the time was further beguiled by the killing of six ice bears. On the 16th of June we had arrived at 73° 47' north lat., and 15° 40' west lon., or 102 miles to the south, and from there the whole coast from Hudson's Hold-with-Hope to Sabine Island—the latter 68 miles distant—was seen distinctly in the clear weather. But there was no chance of reaching it then, since the storms of the previous week had driven the ice toward the coast, where it lay towering up to prodigious heights. Sticking fast in the ice our vessel drifted on until the 20th of June, thirty miles further to the south, to 73° 20' north lat., and 16° 18' west lon.

"On the same day there came a boat from the English vessel *Diana*, from Hull, which lay only four miles from us seaward in the open water, and which has taken our news. The prospect had meantime brightened up. The wind had changed to the northwest. The weather was very beautiful; there was no cloud in the sky, and the ice commenced to give way."

PETERMANN, to whom this letter is addressed, adds to it: "It shows great boldness and energy that the little *Germania* has at once gone into the heavy ice and penetrated so far west. That she has been kept there by the prevalent eastern winds and storms is but natural. A change of wind and weather would at once procure her liberation.

"SCORESBY in 1822 approached the coast in the same season, nay, on the same day, June 8, but a degree lower south (74° 10' north latitude,) and had to cruise about till July 27 before he could effect his first landing. As the season advances the task becomes easier. Thus the Sabine-Clavering expedition in August, 1823, traversed the ice within a few days. Perhaps, therefore, our *Germania* has by this time already got over the worst. The worst that can happen to a ship is to be kept beleaguered in the ice and to have to withstand storms in it. Both things happened to the expedition. But these difficulties and dangers are not so great to the east as to the west of Greenland, where many English expeditions have gone. Whenever an expedition stuck in the ice there, two or three years used to pass before anything was heard of it, while we have had news after scarcely five weeks. 'I have,' the Captain writes, 'collected much useful experience as to the ice already, and I say it is not so dangerous that with caution and circumspection you cannot get on comfortably in it. Do not, therefore, in spite of the bad weather, give up hope. We have not had it colder than -2° R. yet. We are in the best condition possible. Everybody on board is thoroughly comfortable. We have warm clothing, good wholesome food, and a strong beautiful vessel under our feet. What more can a sailor want?'"

Affairs in Crete.

The following extracts from a private letter, written by Mr. HILARY SKINNER, author of *Roughing it in Crete*, will interest those who subscribed to his fund for the Cretan wounded. The letter is dated as follows:

WRITTEN IN A LITTLE RUINED CHURCH,
SEASHORE OF SPHAKIA, Crete, June 16.

I write from headquarters so quaint, on a most lovely creek. Here is the familiar shore of my last year's wanderings; here the blue, blue sea and the blazing sunshine. Back in Crete! Ah, yes; it is the same unhappy island. The best blood of these wild, strong men is poured out on the mountain behind us in almost daily skirmishes to keep the foe at arm's length. Omalo is half in Christian, half in Turkish hands. Every lad who arrives with news from the front, tells us of some brave deed of CRIARIS or of HADJI MICHAELIS. Our first patient was a volunteer hit under the right eye. He walked down to our quarters to ask relief. Dr. WALDANGA dressed his wounded cheek very neatly, and back he went to fight. When, with Greek energy, he expressed his warm gratitude for the little we had done, I thought of last Summer, and rejoiced that now I could relieve some of the suffering that I beheld. Would that those in far away Western towns, who gave their dollars for the Cretan wounded, could see how much every ten cents will accomplish here.

At St. Rumeli we were cannonaded by a Turkish vessel soon after our landing, and again two days later. No one was hurt, though the stones of the beach flew about threateningly. We are all in good health, and our men are hardy, pleasant and useful in their different departments.

I came to this creek by boat to be nearer the mules which are to meet us, and I hope to reach Askyfo—high up on the mountains—in a few days, then to organize our column and to march eastward.

JULY 20.—You would have enjoyed our picnic of yesterday in a little cold valley among the clouds, where we lighted a watchfire to keep our feet warm and slept around it. A poor man was found ill and in want of help, living with some kind shepherds under a stunted tree. We relieved him, as also a family of sick children near at hand.

To-day we are the guests of a great chief, CHINODAKIS by name, and are lodged in a large common room full of palliker's (warriors) rifles, biscuit-sacks, &c. There is fighting all around at a few miles off.

A contract has been signed by M. ROUHER, on the part of the French Government, and by M. PLON, the Emperor's editor, and M. NORBERT BILLARD, the former editor of the *Moniteur*, for an official paper, to be entitled henceforth *Journal Officiel de l'Empire Français*, which, instead of costing Government £16,000,000 per annum, will bring in a net profit of £2,000,000 a year.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Their Visit to Boston, the Unique, and the Attentions Shown Them—Future Movements of the Embassy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1868.

The Chinese Embassy is with us. The distinguished visitors from the "Flowery Kingdom" have thus far experienced three days of Boston hospitality, and they are willing to swear by the most terrible oath of Buddhism that Boston is entitled to have its crooked streets made straight, and its narrows streets widened, for the very magnificent manner in which the Embassy has been entertained since its arrival at the "Hub." Our municipal authorities had long heard of the coming of ANSON BURLINGAME and his associates, and taking time by the forelock, the "Committee on Hospitality" perfected arrangements for "receiving" China as an equal among all nations. In the eyes of our good Mayor, our business men, and our after-dinner speakers, the tea-chest, with its unintelligible hieroglyphics, and the porcelain of our china-shops, with its incomprehensive and unrestrained prospective, all now look as familiar and understandable as the script on a bank-note. It was also eminently proper, too, that our citizens should have made themselves familiar with the aphorisms of the Orientals, that they might more fully appreciate the mission of our distinguished visitors.

But the fact that Mr. BURLINGAME was to visit his old home added additional interest to the occasion. His legion of old friends, in all circles of society, got a "good ready" to extend to him the hand of welcome home, and when he did arrive, in the midst of circumstance and pomp, the entire city turned out to show him honor. Years ago, in the midst of that political strife when the waves of secession first began to beat against the walls of the Union, Mr. BURLINGAME was more particularly known as the "silver-tongued orator" of Boston. Now he comes among us as the chief representative of the oldest constituted Government on the globe, to promote and secure that which he foreshadowed in some of his Congressional speeches must come, sooner or later. Mr. BURLINGAME now, instead of representing a single Congressional district, represents an Empire, and Boston, of course, feels peculiarly flattered to find itself especially honored by a formal visit of the Embassy.

No sooner had the Embassy crossed the line into our city than it found itself suffocated with hospitality in every conceivable shape. What with the civic and military display, the vociferous 'rah, the rush and the crush and the tear of the multitude, the salvos of artillery, the presentations and incidental demonstrations, the beautiful serenades and the shower of compliments, the magnificence of the epicurean temple, and the "feast of reason and the flow of soul" that accompanied it, the harbor excursion among the islands, the organ concert at Music Hall, and the astonishing performances of divers acrobats, the distinguished American and his learned Orientals must have concluded that honor had been done them overmuch—and all in three mortal days. The Stars and Stripes of Yankeeland and the dragon triangle of Confucius have fairly kissed each other, here in a community where first commenced the China trade of this country; and Boston, already so wise, has learned that it has much to learn from such men as CHIH TAJEN and SUN TAJEN.

The attention thus far bestowed upon the Embassy have been princely in their character; but, true to its traditionary rule, our city authorities have "slopped over" in their attempt to do justice toward the tawny race of GENGHIS KHAN. That New-Yorker in our city who thought that Boston had a "patent" for doing honors to distinguished citizens, was pretty nearly right in his conclusion. The ways of Boston are different from those of any other city; and in the matter of "receptions," it must always have the best after-dinner speakers, the best military, the handsomest turnouts, the most inspiriting music, the most ingenious decorators, the most magnificent table service, and the market from Maine to Florida must be laid under contribution for its best and choicest edibles and drinkables. And then the guests at its banquets must be from the flower of our political, social and literary circles, and the speeches must always be prepared beforehand, in order that the sentiments may dove-tail with all the accuracy of an architect's plan. Hence it is that we are enabled to point with the finger of pride to the material and mental stamina of our citizens, and "set an example for other cities." And so it is with all the minor details pertaining to our "receptions." A "Committee on Hospitality" would confab within closed doors for a week, rather than allow a single item in the programme to miscarry. Everything moves like clockwork, even to the supply of toothpicks. The dinners extended to the Turkish Ambassador, and to the Russian Admiral, some months since, were unique in their character, but they were as a farthing candle to the magnesium light compared with the dinner given to Mr. BURLINGAME and his associates.

The Embassy make quite a stay in our city, and already they have fallen in love with it. They like our rice and our champagne, and think the Boston ladies the handsomest they have seen in the country. DICKENS preferred the "Hub" to other American cities. So do CHIH TAJEN and SUN TAJEN—and Mr. BURLINGAME feels at home, but will more so after he has shaken hands with his old neighbors and friends at Cambridge. What particular charm there is about Boston that should attract the distinguished stranger and rivet him to it, is more than I can tell, unless it be that he imagines that he experiences a just criticism, and is not afraid of being slandered after he leaves it.

The pressure to see the Mandarins at their quarters has been very strong, extending even down to the butcher in his white frock, and the Washington-street whistler of "Yankee Doodle"—a singular genius who can whistle no other air, and who always has a half-dozen, more or less, of well-ventilated boots slung over his shoulder. At Faneuil Hall, during the one-hour reception, old men and women essayed to hold a conversation with the Orientals, but the men in blue forbid it, to the great relief of the gowned guests, who could express themselves only by a significant shrug of the shoulders. The reports that some of our citizens had partaken of Chinese fire-crackers and digested Chinese fireworks in honor of the arrival of the Chinese Embassy is incorrect. Our enthusiasm has not yet reached such a pitch, but there is no knowing what we may do if the distinguished guests of our city remain here three days longer.

On Monday Mr. BURLINGAME and his associates will be received by the municipal authorities of Cambridge, and at the conclusion of the formal ceremonies the places of public interest in the city and the vicinity will be visited. Mr. BURLINGAME has also accepted an invitation to visit the City of Chelsea in a formal manner. VIGIL.

Sad Affair in Wilkesbarre, Penn.—A Boy Shot by Another.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, Aug. 22.

Two boys, WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN, of Philadelphia, and WILLIAM WHEELOCK, of New-York, have been visiting for some time at Mrs. O. B. HILLARD's, at the grove about a mile east of Wilkesbarre. During this time Mrs. HILLARD has been greatly annoyed by boys stealing her fruit, and these two young men have been in the habit of firing pistols to frighten them away. Yesterday (Friday) morning they went out about 9 o'clock and saw a boy about 15 years old, named ANTHONY TOOHILL, in the orchard under a tree picking up some apples. They ordered him to leave, which he refused to do, whereupon MILLIKEN to scare him, fired three shots over his head, the third of which hit a limb of a tree about nine feet from the ground, and glancing, struck him behind the ear, passing through his brain, and lodged in his forehead above his right eye. TOOHILL fell and MILLIKEN instantly ran to him and said, "My God, have I hit you?" He made an inarticulate reply, which MILLIKEN understood to be "yes." He helped him a few steps, when TOOHILL fell. MILLIKEN immediately ran to the house for some water. When he returned some of TOOHILL's friends had arrived on the ground and threatened him with great personal violence if he came near him. TOOHILL died almost immediately after MILLIKEN left him.

MILLIKEN and WHEELOCK immediately came down to town and gave themselves up to Judge CONYNGHAM. Being strangers, they did not know any other of the authorities. They entered bail in the sum of $10,000 each to appear and answer. The Coroner of the County, Dr. F. WAGNER, immediately summoned a jury and held an inquest. The jury have not up to this writing rendered a verdict.

Upon his return to town 'Squire LEWIS immediately issued his warrant, and had the boys brought before him. Mr. HAKES asked, for the boys, that inasmuch as they were already under $10,000 bail each, the hearing be postponed until to-morrow morning, when their relatives would be here. Squire LEWIS decided not to wait a moment, whereupon Mr. HAKES waived a hearing, Squire LEWIS made out a commitment.

Mr. HAKES at once took the boys before Hon. J. N. CONYNGHAM, Presiding Judge, on a *habeas corpus*. Upon the statement of the Commonwealth's own counsel, Judge CONYNGHAM decided that the case was a bailable one, and Mr. HAKE offering bail in the sum of $10,000 for their appearance at court on Monday next at 10 o'clock, they were discharged, and the commitment returned to the Justice who issued it. MILLIKEN is just of age, and WHEELOCK several years younger. Both have a youthful look. They are, we understand from some of our best citizens, very respectably connected, and the character of both is without stain. The sympathies of this community have been universally expressed at the death of young TOOHILL, as well as for the unfortunate boys, MILLIKEN and WHEELOCK, whose carelessness has placed them in a position of great personal embarrassment. The general tone of public sentiment seems to be that this is another instance of the great danger of permitting boys to play with fire-arms.

Destructive Fire at Albany—Loss, $40,000.

From the Albany Journal, Aug. 22.

Yesterday afternoon fire was discovered in the large planing mill of Messrs. RORK & SON, corner of Lawrence and Water streets. It will be remembered this is the same establishment which was destroyed by a boiler explosion something over a year ago. The fire originated in the engine-room, and spread with such frightful rapidity that the employes had barely time to make their escape. The flames crossed Lawrence-street to the lumber-yard of WM. H. BENDER, but the damage done was comparatively small. Several hundred feet of lumber were thrown overboard, and thus saved. The mill itself was soon one great sheet of flame after the fire broke out, and it only took about half an hour to destroy the mill and its contents. Messrs. RORK & SONS' loss is estimated at $25,000 upon the mill and stock. Their insurance is $10,000. H. CROMBIE, of New-York, lost about 200,000 feet of clean dressed lumber, on which there was no insurance. Ald. JOHN PARKER had over 50,000 feet of clean lumber in the mill, which was nearly all destroyed, and upon which there was no insurance. HAVENS & CRAFT, carpenters, also had a large quantity of lumber in the yard. WM. H. BENDER has an insurance of $800 on his office and $14,000 on his lumber. His loss will not be very large. JOHN B. DOUGLASS, of New-York, loses lumber valued at $1,500; no insurance. GEO. W. NASH, of New-York; TAYLOR & BATEMAN, of Dobbs Ferry, and BENEDICT, of this city, are also losers. The planing-mill was owned by NELSON RODGERS and the RORK BROTHERS.

The loss, upon careful estimate, is put at $40,000. Insured on building, planing-machines, machinery and engine, as follows: $2,000 each by the Enterprise, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Home, of New-Haven, and North America, of Philadelphia; and $1,000 by the Narragansett, of Providence, R. I.

In addition to those mentioned there was in the mill 12,000 pieces of dressed spruce belonging to Mr. McLANE, of New-York. The value of this at present prices is $3,240. GILBERT HUNTER & SON, of this city, had also 5,000 pieces dressed, valued at $1,250. It is the opinion of a gentleman who was in the mill yesterday that there was there some twelve or fifteen thousand pieces, the property of OGDEN & Co., of New-York. Mr. WENDELL M. BENDER, SON & Co., were insured as follows: Home, of New-York, $3,750; Queen, of Liverpool and London, $3,750; Providence, of Washington, R. I., $2,500; Security, of New-York, $1,850; Westchester County Mutual Insurance Company, $1,500; Exchange, of New-York, $1,500—all on lumber. On his offices the insurances were: Security, of New-York, $400; on shed, same Company, $250; Relief, of New-York, $400.

Superstition and Knavery in Illinois—Arrests for Gross Practices.

The De Kalb (Ill.) *News* of the 19th, gives an account of the breaking up of a den of lechery, blasphemy and imposture near that place, the description of which outrages belief. One Dr. LATHROP, formerly of Chicago, aided and abetted by one GAMET and his wife, appears to have been the principal villian of the establishment. The Doctor's part was the pretence that to him was communicated by Divine favor the power of curing diseases by the laying on of hands, and he further claimed that he was to be the father of a new Messiah for the salvation of the world; and his object seemed to be the seduction of silly women upon whom his hands were laid, by the offer to each of them of the maternity of the second Christ. GAMET's claim is that he is Daniel the Prophet, "the vicegerent of the Son." When he rises in the morning, he raises the window, puts his head out, and says, "Good morning, God! Have you anything for me to do to-day?" Mrs. GAMET appears to be a wife worthy of this blasphemous wretch. The details of the methods of cure practiced in the Lathrop-Gamet establishment are too disgusting to be made public. After praying with the patient in the assumed character of the Second Son of God, the "Doctor requires," says the *News*, "at first only a partial disrobement, so as to enable him to apply the hand to the affected part, and that is called the first degree; the second degree consists in putting off the usual attire, and the putting on of a robe magnetically prepared by the Doctor, supposed to possess peculiar healing properties. After a while he finds that it is entirely general, and necessitates the uncovering of the whole person, and a consequent rubbing *ad libitum*; and so complicated is the complaint of the patient considered that the presence of the Doctor, night as well as day, is by himself deemed important, and therefore he takes the patient into his own room." The law has cut short their career. They are all under arrest, charged with a conspiracy to seduce one of their patients, who refused to submit to their disgusting rites. The Court has held them to bail.

Death of a Noted Blockade Runner.

From the London Morning Star, Aug. 11.

The celebrated Captain of the *Emily St. Pierre* is dead. The news was received in Liverpool yesterday from Aden, to the effect that the ship *Glasgow*, of which vessel the deceased had been Captain, had arrived at Aden, and that Capt. WILSON died on board while on the voyage out from England. There are very few of our readers who will fail to recollect the occurrence which brought Capt. WILSON into notoriety. A few months after the Southern ports were blockaded by the United States fleet, Capt. WILSON, in command of the *Emily St. Pierre*, approached the entrance to Charleston with a cargo of gunny cloth from Bombay. He was chased and captured by a blockader, and a prize crew were put on board. Capt. WILSON explained that he was unaware of the port being blockaded, as he had sailed from Bombay before the news reached that port. The explanation was of no use, and the captured ship was ordered to Boston. A few days afterward Capt. WILSON, having watched his opportunity, "bottled" his captors, altered his course, and in due time reached the Mersey all well, where his arrival was hailed with delight both by the owners of the ship and the underwriters. A few days afterward handsome and valuable testimonials were presented to Capt. WILSON, his officers, and men, from the Underwriters' Association and the fortunate owners of the ship. The deceased gentleman was highly esteemed in Liverpool.

Letter from Gen. Lee.

We find the following letter in the Eatonton (Ga.) *Press*, of the 18th inst.:

LEXINGTON, Va., July 8, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: Absence from Lexington has prevented me until to-day from replying to your letter of the 24th ult., informing me that I had been chosen by the Middle Georgia Farmers' and Mechanics' Club to deliver an address at the annual fair, to be held at Eatonton on the 25th of October next.

I beg that you will present to the Club my sincere thanks for the honor they have tendered me, and express to them my regrets at my inability to comply with their wishes. The resumption of the regular exercises of Washington College, with which I am connected, will take place at that time, at which I must necessarily be present.

There is no subject upon which the material interests of the country now so much depend, in my opinion, as upon agriculture, nor is there one more worthy of the earnest attention of the people of Georgia. With great respect, I am

Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE.

Col. H. D. CABERS, Corresponding Secretary.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

From the Utica Herald, Aug. 21.

The Jefferson County poor grounds were the shocking scene of an attempted murder and suicide on Sunday last. An inmate named MICHAEL CUMMINS, seventy years of age, attempted to murder a woman aged about thirty years, a resident of the same institution. The old man and some others of the number, with the unfortunate woman, walked out a short distance from the house. When they reached the road, CUMMINS suddenly knocked her down with his cane, she screamed and arose, giving a small child which was with her to one of the party. She then, staggering by the blow, retreated across the road. Old CUMMINS followed her, threw her down and cut her throat with a razor, making a horrid wound. She caught the razor in her hand, cutting her badly. The old would-be murderer then left her for dead. He then raised up, cut his own throat, making a shocking gash, but before finishing himself, the keeper came up and arrested his bloody work. The woman is in fair way to recover. CUMMINS is not dead, but in a very precarious condition. The Watertown *Reformer* says it is supposed the wicked purpose was inspired by jealousy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*A Sister's Story.* By Mrs. Augustus Craven. Translated from the French, by Emily Bowles. (New-York: Catholic Publication Society.) In glancing at the pious ejaculation which appears on the first page of this book, we fancied the work must be something in the style of those novels, half story, half theology, from which the popular taste very generally and very justly turns away. We were never more agreeably mistaken concerning any book. This is an actual biography, and yet it has all the interest of a romantic novel, for it turns upon that which is the life of all romance—a sudden, vivid, overpowering love, more truly and touchingly described than anything of the sort we have seen in any fictitious narrative. It is the love story of Alexandrine d'Alopeus, daughter of the Russian Minister at Berlin, and Albert de la Ferronnays, son of the Comte de la Ferronnays, Minister of Charles X. of France, at the Court of Rome; and most of those mentioned in the narrative are of European or Italian interest or celebrity. The biography is composed by Pauline, *née* de la Ferronnays, the journals and letters of the lovers and others being used to give life and coloring to the story. The scene of this is mainly the picturesque region of Italy, and no warmer or more affecting story of deep love ever grew upon that same exuberant ground of poetry and passion. It is a story of religious feeling, too, for the lady was born a Lutheran; but the religion is in keeping with the rest, and it adds greatly to the profound pathos and interest of the secular narrative. The book is full of character and has that charm of reality which is so attractive and satisfying for most imaginations. Alexandrine, who first saw her future husband at the Church of the Guardian Angels at Rome, in 1832, and who survived him fourteen years, died a Sister of Charity in Paris in the year 1848. So much for a very rare book which, last night, kept a rather fastidious and usually fault-finding critic, reading involuntarily, till long past midnight, oblivious of passing time and the song of the musquitoes.

—*Problems of the Age.* By Rev. Augustine Hewitt. (New-York: Catholic Publication House.) This book is a very good book in its way. The only thing we can reasonably object against is the title. The author should have called it, "Problems of a By-gone Age." It would have made a hit at Salamanca or Padua five hundred years ago, or the Sorbonne at a later period. "The physical universe evolves by a rigid sequence the force of all the second causes which it contains. The rational world is governed by the same law, and so also is the moral and spiritual world." The argument of the work is grave and profound, and it asks the most sustained and metaphysical effort of the reader's mind to comprehend it fittingly—an effort, we fear, much beyond the genius of this "nimble and forgetive" Nineteenth Century of ours.

—*The Crack Shot.* By Edward C. Barber. (New-York: Townsend & Adams.) The objection urged against the foregoing work—on the score of title—does not apply to the book before us. The *Crack Shot* carries a vernacular and contemporary sound with it, fully up to the mark of the present time. Mr. Barber's elegant little work includes every breech-loading rifle extant; he calls them all by their names, describes their powers and properties, and gives ample directions for the use of them by the young marksman. He gives portraits of the French Chassepot, the British Sneider-Enfield, the Prussian *zundnadelgewehr*, the Austrian Werndl, and fifty others of lesser name; and, as a freshening of the whole sniphury subject, he winds up with the wild forest sports of which the rifle makes such an important part, and describes the bison, the moose, the caribou, the deer, and the hound. "The last scene of all" is the stalking of the wild turkey, which leaves an agreeable flavor of game on the sharpshooter's fancy as he closes the book—a book which must have an interest for every man or "every other man" who carries a rifle on his shoulder.

—*The Moonstone,* by Wilkie Collins, having reached completion in *Harper's Weekly*, is now published in a handsome 8vo form by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. Many of our readers are no doubt already acquainted with the peculiar merits of the story; those who have not already read it will find that the book is a very striking one, in respect both to its clever character sketching and the mental processes which run through the intricacies of the story. Mr. Collins' reputation as a novelist is so well established that nothing from his pen escapes attention—*The Moonstone* will add to that reputation, and will find a permanent place in all collections of the highest class of novels. The illustrations, of which there are many, are unusually good.

—*Headland Home; or, a Soul's Pilgrimage.* By Mme. De Lesdernier. (New-York: James Miller. That this is a woman's book it would take no title-page to show, for it has both the good and the weak points of feminine composition. With all its exaggeration of sentiment, improbability of plot, of names and of localities, it is yet written from the heart, and with a truthfulness and earnestness that make it interesting. The story is a strange one. It is called an autobiography, and, indeed, tells of woman's wrongs, less frequently shouted at by reformers, but more acutely real to thousands of women than unequal property laws or the denial of the ballot. It is printed in fair type, and if any book is fit to be read on the rail, this would be a pleasant one for the tedious hours of a rattling Summer journey.

—*The Maternal Management of Infancy.* By G. H. Getchell, M. D. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.; New-York: Sheldon & Co.) This little book sets forth, in a practical, common-sense manner, the duties of mothers and nurses in the care of infants.

—*Routledge's Shilling Shakespeare.* (London and New-York: George Routledge & Sons.) Any one who values his shillings more than his eyes would hardly do better than buy this handy volume. There he will find, for fifty cents, all the dramas and poems of Shakespeare in the compass of seven hundred and sixty-four closely-printed, double-columned pages, with any quantity of eye-ache thrown in.

—*Barnes on the Psalms.* Vol. I. (New-York: Harper & Bros.) Few commentaries on the New Testament are more popular, in this country and England, than *Barnes' Notes.* This work on the Psalms is written in the same simple style, and will undoubtedly be as popular among that class of readers to whom some sort of a commentary is a real or fancied necessity.

—*Our Branch and its Tributaries.* By Mrs. Sarah Edwards Henshaw. (Chicago: Alfred L. Sewell.) Under this rather enigmatical title Mrs. Henshaw has written a very interesting and exhaustive history of the work of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission and its auxiliaries during the war of the rebellion. The story is told graphically, yet without exaggeration, and with a just appreciation of the services and sacrifices of the noble-hearted men and women who devoted themselves to the care of our sick and wounded soldiers in camp and hospital and on the field of battle. The volume is handsomely printed and bound, and contains several maps and engravings. It is sold by subscription only.

—*The Annunciation.* A Poem. By John Hazlehouse. With illustrations from original designs by the Author. (New-York: Pott & Amery.) It is hard to say which is worse, the poetry or the illustrations, in this volume. If one pays attention to the text, he certainly thinks nothing could be more execrable; if to the illustrations, that nothing in the way of serious pictures could be more ludicrously bad. The volume is neatly printed and bound, and this is all the good that can be said of it.

Miscellaneous Notes.

— We have received the August numbers, first and second editions, of a new Railway Guide, called the *Travelers' Official Railway Guide.* It is prepared by Edward Vernon, late General Ticket Agent of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad. Mr. Vernon undertook his task of furnishing an official railroad directory at the request of the Association of Ticket Agents and other railroad officers, who desired a medium through which they could inform the public of the latest information regarding their respective roads. The work is neatly printed, and contains the time-tables of all the railroads in the United States, with any changes that may have been made up to the date of publication. It has in addition several valuable features never before incorporated in a railroad guide. About forty pages are devoted to general railway information, comprising reports of important conventions of railroad officers; statements of the condition, financially and otherwise, of various roads; a directory to numerous places of Summer resort, and directions how to reach them; a list of the hotels at each place, and the prices charged for board; a description of the principal objects of interest in the vicinity of each, and much other information valuable to tourists. There is also a list of the routes of the various express companies, and maps of the more important roads and their branches. The time tables show all the connections made by the various roads, whether with steamboats, stages, or other railroads. There is considerable miscellaneous reading matter incorporated in the volume, selected with a view to supplying travellers with information regarding their own or foreign countries.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. have just published *Paul Clifford,* forming a volume of their Globe edition of Bulwer's works.

—From the Appletons we receive *The National Academy of Design,* a thin volume containing notes on the exhibition of 1868, which were originally contributed to the columns of the New-York *Commercial Advertiser.*

—From Hurd & Houghton we receive Part XII. of the American edition of Dr. William Smith's valuable *Dictionary of the Bible,* revised and edited by Prof. H. B. Hackett, D. D., with the coöperation of Ezra Abbot, Esq., Assistant Librarian of Harvard University.

—Harper & Brothers have just published a very useful work entitled *Comer's Navigation Simplified.* It is a practical manual of instruction in navigation, especially adapted to the wants of the sailor.

—P. S. Wynkoop & Son publish *A Theory of the Universe,* in which the author attempts to show that the earth has been formed from gaseous matter, which had, in the first instance, issued from the sun, but subsequently passed from the gaseous to the liquid state, and is now passing into an entirely solid form; that the earth and all the other planets of the solar system are gradually approaching the sun, into which they will ultimately fall and be absorbed.

—Patrick Donahoe, of Boston, publishes a little book for Catholic readers, called *Plain Talk About the Protestantism of To-day.* It is translated from the French of Mgr. Segur.

—A German translation of Mansfield's Lives of Grant and Colfax, recently reviewed at length in these columns, is published by R. W. Carroll & Co., Cincinnati.

—From Mr. Robert Turner, successor to Mr. Walter Low, as the New-York agent of Messrs. Cassell & Co., we have received Part XXX. of Dore's Illustrations to the Bible, and Part XV. of the same artist's Illustrations to La Fontaine's Fables.

—From Mr. August Brentano we have the latest numbers of *The Tomahawk, Punch,* and other London comic papers, of which he always receives a full assortment by every European mail.

MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

—*The Atlantic Monthly* opens with a touching story of domestic life, in which we are told how dreadfully a certain doctor Sharp was punished for neglecting his wife, and paying more attention than he ought to her more beautiful and more elegant friend. "Siberian Exiles" is an interesting account of the manner in which political exiles are punished by Russia. The story called "St. Michael's Night" is continued, with well sustained interest. This is followed by a paper on the "Modern Methods of Studying Poisons," in which many curious facts are detailed respecting the effect of poisons on the human system. The scholarly critical article on "Sidney and Raleigh," is from the pen of Mr. E. P. Whipple. Mr. C. J. Sprague writes on "The Impossibility of Chance." Part I. of a story, with the sensational heading of "The Face in the Glass," is merely introductory to the real story, for which impatient readers must wait till the October number comes round. Mr. Bayard Taylor continues his pleasant "European Sketches," and gives this month a description of the island of Maddalena, with a glimpse of Garibaldi's island home. "The Man and Brother," of which Part I. is given, is a story of Southern life, from the pen of J. W. De Forest. The writer of "American Diplomacy" exposes the short-comings of our Diplomatic service, and suggests some very important reforms. The article on "The Genius of Hawthorne," is just and appreciative. The poetry of this number is not much above mediocrity, though there is pleasant sentiment in O. W. Holmes' verses entitled "Bill and Joe." But we can't expect a monthly magazine to give us first rate poems in every number.

—*Putnam's* commences with a well-prepared article called "Camping Out in Siberia," from which several extracts have appeared in the Times. "John and Bridget" is a rather trifling heading for an interesting article concerning names, their origin, uses, and actual significance. "A Morning Among Autographs" is the title of the next paper, which refers to Mr. Old's collection of letters from great and noted men and women. The contribution entitled "A Three-horned Dilemma" is a readable little sketch. "French Newspapers" deals with a rather hackneyed topic, and was written, too, some time back, as a note appended to the article indicates. "Saved from the Asylum" is a love story of average merit. "Hellas" comprises some reminiscences of a visit to modern Greece, combined with a glance at the past. "Too True—a Story of To-day" is continued. "Louis XVII. and Eleazer Williams—Were They Really One and the Same Person?" is the text of a paper recording "at the request of the Long Island Historical Society" the reasons of the author's belief that the late Rev. Eleazer Williams was "the Lost Prince," "the Dauphin," "the Louis XVII." of French history. Articles entitled "In the Saddle—On the Plains," "On a Very Small Subject," "The Pathway of a Great Enterprise," "Baron Bunsen," (founded upon a memoir of that distinguished *savant,* from the pen of his widow,) "The Proposed New-York Post Office" and "The Situation and the Candidates" make up, with the usual "Table Talk," the contents of a very varied and instructive number.

— *The Galaxy* opens with the concluding chapters of "Kit Grale," a story of real interest and merit. We wonder that the author of the article on "The Annals of Angling" omitted from his list of eminent American anglers the name of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher, who was as enthusiastic and indefatigable a fisher of trout as of men. "The Mystery of Mr. Brown" is a tragic and well written story, from the pen of P. St. Aignaud. Mr. James Franklin Fitts, whose interesting reminiscences of the war have frequently appeared in the pages of the *Galaxy,* contributes this month an article on the "Facetiæ of the War," consisting of humorous anecdotes and sayings of the camp and field. "For Life," by Maria Louise Pool, is a love story, with a variation from the usual common-place plot. "Beechdale" is continued through the fourteenth chapter. Dr. Peters writes on "Cholera and its Oriental Sources." Some one who signs the article † † †, writes very sensibly on "Great Awakenings." Richard Grant White's continuation of his series on "Words and Their Uses," is interesting and instructive. The other articles are comprised in the Departments headed "Miscellany," "Drift-wood," "Literature and Art," and the "Nebulæ," and present a very interesting variety of reading matter.

—*Hours at Home.* The September number of *Hours at Home* is as good and even more timely than usual in its matter. Dr. Bushnell contributes a suggestive article on "Building Eras in Religion; the "Chaplet of Pearls" is continued, with a more than ordinarily interesting chapter; a translation from the German gives a characteristic picture of Adolph Thiers, the French statesman; Dr. Patton, whose enlightened Christianity and strong sense are widely known, gives a well-considered talk about "Amusements and the Church," the gist of which is that the Christian world seems tending, in the whole matter of amusements, to substitute principles for specific rules; to forbid immoderateness, drunkenness, immodesty, gambling, every act contrary to health and purity, in connection with all forms of amusements, rather than to forbid by name particular modes of recreation, or particular social customs. A day at "St. Helena;" a well-timed account of the "Religion of Japan," by D. B. Simmons, M. D.; a too brief glimpse at the physiological question, "What is Death?" by Dr. A. K. Gardner; an article on "College Education and the Colored Race;" some quaint "Extracts from an Unpublished Journal;" a look at "Ireland and the Irish Church;" a short and pretty tale, "Helen Dean"—these are the prose portions. "The May Flower Gift" is a series of twenty-two delicate and graceful verses, which might, however, have conveyed their pretty lesson in a much shorter space, and Macmillan's exquisite lines on "A Sea Shell," complete the list of "poetry," —all told, an admirable number.

—*Harper's* comes around with the same clear, clean typography, the same well written and well illustrated articles on travel, foreign lands, industrial, artistic, mechanical and other subjects which are better understood by the aid of appropriate pictures, the same *quantum* of general and jolly fiction, the same occasional articles on interesting topics of the day, the same editorial "record of current events," "easy chair" of genial gossip, and "drawer" full of stories, new and old—in short, it is the same familiar face we have known so many years, and yet it would almost seem that "age cannot wither nor custom stale his infinite variety." Who buys *Harper's* knows what he buys.

—*Lippincott's Magazine* opens with a continuation of "Dallas Galbraith." "Sorrento" is a poem written by Bayard Taylor. Miss Kate Field is "The Pre-Paphaelite at Saratoga," but is neither remarkably profound nor witty; the subject, it is true, has been literally done to death. "A Glance at Two of Our Presidents" embodies incidents from the official careers of Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson. "On Essaie Tous Les Gants" is the title borne by a touching little story, the scene of which, as shown by the title, is laid in France. "Nantucket" is the head of a sketch of that odd little town and its surroundings. The contribution called "A Vigil" is not particularly cheerful as the announcement prefacing it, to the effect that the writer is "sitting up alone with the corpse of the only man she ever loved," may enable one to divine. The fact that the lips of the deceased man had an unpleasant fashion of "scorching" those of his sweetheart, (at least so we are told,) hardly adds to the agreeableness of the impression the story leaves upon us. Articles headed respectively, "Dispute on Liberal Education," "An American in Warwickshire," (a bright English landscape,) "The Kitchen," and "Who Shall Separate Us?" and a paper on "Expression in Art," and dealing particularly with sculpture, complete the remainder of the number.

—*The Overland Monthly.* San Francisco has started out with several literary periodical ventures, but with none that seemed to have so much staying stuff in them as this, the latest. The name is good to begin with, though we cannot see why the magazine should have been made so exact a reproduction of the *Atlantic Monthly* in appearance, when the editor says that the name *Pacific Monthly* would have been "at best but a feeble echo of the Boston *Atlantic.*" However, we can quarrel with neither appearance nor name, both being excellent. The matter is fresh, very decidedly local in general tone, and, as giving much information about the Pacific coast, of real interest to us of the older seaboard. This is as it should be; a Californian periodical without something of the free, generous spirit of her people, and an occasional sniff of the piney aroma from her mountains, would be anomalous and useless. But we might suggest a little less materialism, good as it is, a little more fancy and fiction. To be a popular success a magazine needs to recognize the utility of beauty as well as the "beauty of utility.'

—The issue of the *Catholic World* just at hand is less notable in general interest than usual, though the contents are well prepared and quite varied. "The Veneration of Saints and Holy Images" is the title of the first article, which discusses at some length the subject indicated, and urges the maintenance of the veneration with the same fidelity as the primary truths of the creed. "The Holy Shepherdess of Pibrac" recounts the life of Germaine Cousin, whom Pope Prus IX. canonized in 1867. A sketch of the ancient Irish Church, translated from *Der Katholik,* is the first of a series of contributions to appear hereafter under the same head. The article on "European Prison Discipline" follows, and though it hardly deals with fresh topics, it is worth perusal, and is suggestive of reflexion. "A Heroine of Conjugal Love" refers to Mme. de Lafayette. "Flamnia" is the principal character of a translated love-story, to be concluded in a following number. Sketches of John Sterling, and of the Colony of the Insane at Gheel, contributions entitled respectively "The Rights of Catholic Women" and "The Last Gasp of the Anti-Catholic Faction," and the final installment of "Nellie Wetterville" occupy the remaining pages of the magazine.

—*The People's Magazine,* published in London by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and in New-York by Messrs. Pott & Amery, is a large octavo, printed in two columns in wide, clear, readable type. It is a thoroughly English magazine—that is, in the style of its matter and of its illustrations, and, as is indicated by the name of its publication society, is generally religious in its tendency and tone. It is full of good and attractive reading, tales, poetry, articles on men, and matters of artistic, scientific and many other varieties of interest, being, perhaps, particularly adapted to youthful readers, though not to children. It is a capital magazine.

—The September number of *Demorest's Monthly* is an unusually good one, containing as it does a considerable variety of good literary matter, in addition to its always handsome fashion plates, music, &c. Jennie June gives one of her Talks with Women, the present one being devoted to the question of "What Education will do for Women," a subject which she handles with judgment and ability. The article is very suggestive. A short paper on "Doctors," by W. L. Ormsby, Jr., contains some good points which are worth attention.

—*Our Young Folks,* for September, is excellent in reading matter and illustrations. The table of contents is as follows:

"The Cruise of the Little Starlight," by Aunt Fanny; "The Butterfly's Mishaps," by Mrs. A. M. Wells; "Solomon John Goes for Apples and Cider," by Lucretia P. Hale; "Giant and Dwarf," by William Allen Butler; "The Two Wiggenes," by H. A. F.; "Our Five Little Kittens and Their Relations," by M. L. A.; "First Lecture on Heat," by Louise E. Chollet; "The Story of the Amber Beads," by the author of "The Seven Little Sisters;" "Half Hours with Father Brighthopes," by J. T. Trowbridge; "The Caterpillar," by Mrs. O. D. Miller; "Coals of Fire," by Louise Chandler Moulton; "Cast Away in the Cold," Part XIV., by I. I. Hayes; "Little Brown Hands," by M. H. K.; "The William Henry Letters," Eighth Packet, by Mrs. A. M. Diaz; "The Baby-house Famine," by Alice Eliot; "Hunting Song;" "Round the Evening Lamp;" "Our Letter Box."

—*The Riverside* for September is full of entertaining reading matter for little folks, as may be seen by the following table of contents:

"A Ride on a Locomotive," by J. H. A. Bone; "Two Lives in One," Chaps. VIII., IX., by "Vieux Moustache;" "The Origin of the Butterfly Weed; Or, The Inconstant Lover;" "Building a Railroad," by Austin Abbott; "In the Fields;" or, Four Memorable Visits—Second Visit, by L. G. C.; "Setting Accounts," by Mrs. Helen C. Weeks; "My First Voyage Round the World," by H. H.; "A Year Among the Indians," Chap. II., by Martha M. Thomas; "My First Shot at a Lion," by F. J. Mills; "The Tale of Five Kittens," by the Author of "Dollars and Cents;" "Hunter and Tom," Chaps. XVIII., XX., by Jacob Abbott; "Curious Instinct of a Canary," by Celia Thaxter; "Patchwork," by the Editor and his Friends; "Mother Goose Melodies," —"Jack and Jill," music by Charles Moulton.

The engravings are numerous, and excellently engraved and printed.

—*The Art Journal,* for August, comes to us from Virtue & Yorston, the American publishers. It is an excellent number. The two steel engravings are "God's Acre," engraved by H. Bourne, from a picture by Miss E. Osborn, and "The Controversy," engraved by E. H. Greene, from a picture by A. Elmore. Among the articles is an appreciative notice of Bierstadt's pictures.

—*The Eclectic,* for September, contains the usual variety of selected reading matter, chiefly from foreign sources.

Musical Notes.

—The fact that very few compositions by local musicians are worth publishing renders the rendering of many familiar foreign works a a subject of genuine congratulation. Messrs. Ditson & Co., of Boston and this City, have brought out in fresh and handsome style several of Schubert's marches, together with some four-handed arrangements of the same by E. Pauer. They have issued, besides, "Adieu, Adieu, my Soldier Love," an anglicization (as to words) of Arnaud's charming French romance, "Pars," and "On the Rhine, that Ancient River," a series of English words adapted to the delightful drinking song in Victor Masse's opera of "Galathée." "The Alpine Echo" will be remembered as the "Tyrolienne de Holzel," the whole *motivo* of which, by the way, Mr. J. R. Thomas has unceremoniously used in the song, "The Birds will come again," published by Messrs. Ditson, and bearing his name. An English version of "Lascia Ch'io Piange," by Handel; an exquisite song for contralto; a pleasant trifle, entitled "Les Colifichets," by Jules Egghard; a showy but uninteresting composition called "The Carnival of Birds," and due to Edward Hoffman; the "Edwina Waltz," a commonplace piece by Senora de Tejada, and a ballad by Millard, entitled "Be thou ever happy," make up the list of novelties bearing the imprint of the Messrs. Ditson.

—Messrs. Wm. A. Pond & Co. have issued two charming waltzes—"Immortellen," by Gungl, and "Dichter and Bauer," by Schubert—the theme of the latter being taken from Suppe's well-known overture. They have also published a very mediocre potpourri of airs from "Barbe Bleue," a sparited galop on melodies selected from the same opera, by Mr. Thomas Baker, and the very fine "Marche Solennelle," by Eugene Ketterer. "Granted," a campaign song, for the music of which Mrs. Duer, better known as Mrs. Parkhurst, is responsible, also comes with the indorsement of this firm.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

Our Foreign Representatives—Their Duties, Opportunities and Shortcomings.

From the Atlantic Monthly for September.

The foreign representatives of nations to-day are social rather than selfish agents, purveyors of knowledge, ministers of civilization, suspicious to their own, without being antagonistic to alien, nationalities. Their office is urbane, their spirit cosmopolitan; and if intrepid in the performance of national duty, they are none the less genial in the observances of international courtesy. The "smooth barbarity of courts" and the "insolence of office" are not indeed extinct; but the ameliorations of modern society have harmonized and humanized them. Vast mutual interests have developed in the consciousness, and are recognized in the foreign policy, of nations; and the history, the position, the resources, and the country of the United States gives them a prominence and a part therein too evident to be ignored. Unfortunately, many of our members of Congress are men of purely local affinities, devoid of the comprehensive views born of travel and culture, and therefore prone to treat with indifference and ignorance the diplomatic interests of the Goverment —apparently unconscious of their renewed importance to the national dignity and honor, and their social necessity and possible elevation and utility.

When an important treaty is negotiated, a national right vindicated, the country honored by the conduct or influence of her representative abroad, or even an American citizen protected when in peril of life, liberty, or property, in a foreign country, these legislators acknowledge that an efficient and respected agent of the Republic abroad is very useful and desirable; that his salary is a profitable investment, and his office no sinecure. But, apart from these exceptional occasions, they are apt to regard foreign missions as the best sphere for economical experiments—as a branch of the Government rather ornamental than requisite, and chiefly valuable as affording convenient means of rewarding partisan services. Indeed, this latter abuse of a class of appointments which, more than any other, should be based on disinterested motives, regulated by obvious considerations of capacity and character, has brought our diplomatic service into disrepute. During the war for the Union, when so much depended on the intelligence and patriotism of our foreign representatives—when the national honor was assailed, and treason to the flag stalked, with arrogant front, through the aristocratic ranks of Europe—the nation felt to her heart's core the vital necessity of selecting for these cutied and dignities men of honor, ability and national sentiment; such men, indeed, saved the country at that memorable crisis, and their services endear their names, and should permanently exalt their office, to the American heart.

One who has been a wanderer on the face of the earth, who has known what it is to be alone in a foreign land, learns to appreciate the signal benefit of citizenship when he encounters the flag or escutcheon of his country, and experiences the protection and advantages afforded by an accredited agent of her authority. Especially in every exigency and vicissitude he finds support and defence in this represen tative of his nation; when sick and alone, or when grasped by the power of an alien Government, or when desirous of promoting an enterprise, or exploring a region, or searching the arcana of Nature or the archives of History, or forming responsible social relations—in all the varied occasions when he needs official sanction or social indorsement, there is one spot as sacred to his rights as his native soil, one friend upon whom he has a legitimate claim, one watchword that enables him to assert his individuality and exercise his birthright. And there are circumstances incident to every stranger's lot, and every absentee's interest, when the embassy of his country becomes a sanctuary, a court of justice, or a shrine before which the marriage vow, the funeral rite, or the weekly worship have the hallowed influence, if not the local associations of home. In times of war he seeks and finds security beneath the recognized and respected flag of his native land; his nationality has a significance never before realized, for it is upheld and guarded by the law of nations; and, when adequately and worthily represented, links him, by a permanent and powerful agency, to all the honors and privileges of his country.

Much of the usefulness of diplomatic relations is negative, the advantages whereof are not like those of official duties nearer home, constantly recorded and announced; obligations thus conferred on the citizen often have no testimony but that of private gratitude, and hence inexperienced legislators are apt to ignore them. Yet many a pilgrim never knows how much of love and pride are associated with the land of his birth, how much of latent patriotism glows in his heart, until such far-away tribute and triumph are accorded by the deference of foreign Governments, and enjoyed by the errant children of his own. The personal gratification is however, but an incidental good, compared to the prestige, the consideration, and the influence thus obtained for a nation, the facilities of intercourse, the advancement of mutual interests, the desirable knowledge and faith propagated by intelligent and faithful representative agents. Herein the social amelioration of the world has a civic demonstration; the brotherhood of man is recognized as a political fact, the supremacy of law is illustrated as a cosmopolitan principle, and the primitive virtue of hospitality rises to national significance. In this broad and social light, diplomacy is a great element of civilization; and just in proportion as our country is exempt from the dynastic necessities which have dwarfed and perverted it in Europe, is she bound, in the interests of freedom and humanity, to contribute generously and graciously thereto.

And this conviction suggests the necessity of a more liberal provision for our diplomatic system, which is due to the honor of a vast and prosperous country, to a just American pride, to the increased costliness of living and entertainment abroad. It has long been a matter of publicity, that the leading missions of the United States can, with the present salaries, be filled only by men of large private means; in those of the second class the salaries are rarely equal to the expenses. It is a paltry economy, unworthy a great nation, to deny foreign representatives the means to maintain their households with dignity and comfort, or to exercise a liberal hospitality. Whatever places them on a basis inferior to that of their brother *diplomates* should be deprecated by every true patriot. If represented at all, let our nation be represented in no niggardly fashion; without extravagance or ostentation, but, at least, in that refined and prosperous style which should characterize a people in whom self-respect is engendered by freedom and industry; otherwise we pay an equivocal compliment to the Government with whom we exchange the amenities of official intercourse. On the same principle, the absurd cavilings in regard to diplomatic costume should be ignored by virtue of the law of courtesy prescribed in our instructions to envoys, that, in matters of etiquette, the Minister, *Chargé* or Consul shall conform to the customs of the Court or country to which he is accredited; it is simply vulgar to insist on intruding one's idea of dress, as a guest, in the face of precedent.

An American sojourning along the shores of the Mediterranean, thirty years ago, had a memorable experience of the incompetence of our diplomatic system. At one post he found a gentleman of alien birth exercising Consular functions, with hospitable courtesy, merely to enjoy the opportunities thus secured of frequent association with the citizens of a land he honored and loved. At another the intemperate habits or ignorant assumption of a Consul of native birth made him blush for his citizenship; while as he looked from a Consular mansion on the desiccative fear of a Sicilian mob, goaded to revolution by pestilence, ascribed, in their savage ignorance, to wells poisoned by their rulers, or walked amid the batteries of a British fort, side by side with his nation's official representative, a glow of pride and a consciousness of security under the honored flag of his distant home made him realize, as never before, its auspicious significance. But too often such honest elation was subdued by the contrast between the intelligent efficiency, the personal accomplishments and the thorough fitness of the other members of the diplomatic corps and our own. In the necessity of reform was then so apparent, it is infinitely more so now, when the standard of official culture is higher, the number of our errant countrymen so much larger, and the fusion of States, as well as social interests, so continuous and prevalent as to make enlightened and humanitarian diplomacy the vanguard in the "federation of the world."

It requires no elaborate argument to prove that the normal benefits and legitimate utility of diplomacy, in the actual condition of the world, depends mainly upon the character and equipment of national representatives. Whatever may have been the requisites of the past, those of the present are obvious. Probity, knowledge and patriotism are essential qualifications; a certain sympathy with liberal studies, and some grace of manner and accomplishment of mind, are indispensable. Historical acquisitions, in order to be *en rapport* with previous relations, self-respect and broad views are implied in such a position. "Steady and impartial observation, free though cautious correspondence, friendly, social relations with the members of the diplomatic body at the place of residence," are designated in the regular instructions to Envoys; and the duty is prescribed of "transmitting such information relating to the Government, finances, commerce, arts, sciences, and condition of the countries where they reside as they may deem useful." Such functions are only possible for men of education, judgment, industry and tact; and to exercise these, the system should be progressive. The superiority of European diplomats is owing to their vocation being a recognized official career, with grades, advancement and preparation, as well as permanence, assured. Legal and linguistic training and social efficiency are more than ever desirable. Lord Clarendon has shown that the importance of the diplomatic branch of government has increased within the last decade; that its standard has risen and its capabilities grown with the progress of science and society; and the time has arrived when its higher claims should be practically realized in our country.

No one unfamiliar with the diplomatic correspondence of the United States can estimate the great conveniences and facilities which faithful Governments agents afford American citizens. The legal guarantees in the transaction of business abroad, the immense saving of time and money in cases of contested local rights and personal claims, the maintenance of the national influence and honor, and the suggestions and information of vital importance only to be obtained at headquarters and through official authority, are fruits of diplomatic service that make the record one of patriotic interest and practical value of which all our citizens are aware. In some cases, where the official representative is not of adequate rank to arrange disputes and decide questions in his own person, the voluminous correspondence of interested parties, and the expense of sending a ship of war to the scene, emphatically indicate the false economy which, in failing to provide a minister, incurs in a few weeks an expense which would have maintained him for years. Occasionally, also, when grave international problems are discussed, or political changes, and military or commercial facts cited or described, these reports abound in luminous expositions and interesting details, alike creditable to the vigilance, ability and humane sympathies of the writers, and of rare worth and interest to our Government and people. When a foreign war is being waged, a treaty under consideration, a revolution imminent or in progress,—when a citizen is despoiled of liberty, a fugitive from justice is running the gauntlet of our legations,—when an equitable pecuniary claim is withheld, or the decease of an eminent or wealthy fellow-countrymen demands the active protection of the law of nations, or when this law is violated, and only prompt and judicious explanation can ward off serious consequences, and when mercantile enterprise or emigration calls for special arrangements or treaties with the sanction of foreign rulers—in these and other exigencies the labors and influence of the diplomatist impress the public as an invaluable civil economy, and benignant as well as indispensable provision or civilization; but it should be remembered that, beyond these conspicuous duties and sometimes brilliant achievements, which attain historical prominence, there are the less known but equally important ministries to the country's welfare, fulfilled in obedience to private needs, in the use of social privileges only attainable through official claims, in the protective and hospitable exercise of diplomatic functions, so requisite for the stranger, and so grateful to the citizen, to whom his passport is not only a shield, but thus becomes the most auspicious letter of introduction and a national indorsement.

The increased interest in, and more accurate knowledge of, our country in Europe of late is apparent from the greater attention and sympathy accorded the United States by the foreign Press; it is evidenced by the enthusiastic welcome bestowed in every port and city upon our naval hero, and the honors lavished upon our household poet; it is manifest in the candid and cordial acknowledgment of official merit and private enterprise, whether expressed in the parting compliments paid a retiring Minister, or the prandial honors offered to the patient and persistent American actuary of the Atlantic telegraph; and it finds expression in hospitality on one side of the Channel, and the liberal interpretation of our national proclivities by publicists on the other. All these signs of the times give emphasis to our diplomatic influence, attest its renewed importance, and suggests its improvement. The London *Spectator,* alluding to our late Minister at the Court of St. James, remarks:

"We can conceive of no career more likely to impress upon a public which is apt at times to talk with silly fluency of the superfluousness, in these days of popular government, of embassies and ambassadors, than the career of the Ambassador who for seven years has had to manage the relations of the two most popular Governments on the globe, and but for whose personal wisdom and tact those two popular Governments would probably at this moment be peppering each other with proclamations, orders in council, general orders, turret guns, and all the elaborate missiles of scientific war."

A leading British statesman, in a recent discussion of the English diplomatic system, declared in Parliament that, for every pound sterling paid to their foreign ministers, tens of thousands of pounds were saved to the treasury, by the avoidance of entangling disputes and misunderstandings between subjects abroad, which, through personal interviews between the ministers, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, were arranged amicably, and by the strengthening of national good-will and developing commercial relations. In a subsequent debate it was shown that the increased facilities of intercourse had added largely to the labor and expense of foreign representatives, while they increased the need and enlarged the sphere of their duties.

"After the acquisition of Russian America," says *La Presse,* "which increases their domains on the Pacific, the Americans have purchased from Denmark the island of St. Thomas. They annex, also, by the same process, the Bay of Samana. Then, as to Mexico, it is indisputable that one of the causes of the fall of Maximilian was, at first the covert, and afterward open opposition of the Washington Cabinet; quite lately Gen. Prim was in treaty therewith to cede the pearl of the Antilles—Cuba. Even in South America the starry banner presents itself as the guardian of the little local Republics against European pretensions. There, also, the Monroe doctrine will produce its effects. The impartial America of Washington is dead. There is, now-a-days, on the other side of the Atlantic, a people that wishes to extend its action over the whole world, and which, with this object, tends to become more and more unitarian." Thus, increase of territory and neighborhood seems to necessitate fresh wisdom in our diplomatic system, and to render it alike expedient, and morally as well as politically desirable that in this, as in every other national sphere of action, the solemn purpose and earnest aim of our Government and people should be to have, always and everywhere, the right man in the right place.

RUSKIN'S THEORIES.

Getting and Spending Money—Questions for All People.

We find in the London papers the following interesting letter from Ruskin:

Sir: You terminate to-day a discussion which seems to have been greatly interesting to your readers, by telling them the "broad fact, that England is no longer big enough for her inhabitants." Might you not, in the leisure of the recess, open with advantage a discussion likely to be no less interesting, and much more useful—namely, how big England may be made for economical inhabitants, and how little she may be made for wasteful ones? Might you not invite letters on this quite radical and essential question—how money is truly made, and how it is truly lost, not by one person or another, but by the whole nation? For, practically, people's eyes are so intensely fixed on the immediate operation of money as it changes hands, that they hardly ever reflect on its origin or final disappearance. They are always considering how to get it from somebody else, but never how to get it where that somebody else got it. Also, they very naturally mourn over their loss of it to other people, without reflecting that, if not lost altogether, it may still be of some reflective advantage to them. Whereas, the real national question is not who is losing or gaining money, but who is making and who destroying it. I do not of course mean making money, in the sense of printing notes or finding gold. True money cannot be so made. When an island is too small for its inhabitants, it would not help them to one ounce of bread more to have the entire island turned into one nugget, or to find bank notes growing by its rivulets instead of fern leaves. Neither, by destroying money, do I mean burning notes or throwing gold away. If I burn a five-pound note, or throw five sovereigns into the sea, I hurt no one but myself; nay, I benefit others, for everybody with a pound in his pocket is richer by the withdrawal of my competition in the market. But what I want you to make your readers discover is how the *true* money is made that will get them houses and dinners; and, on the other hand, how money is truly lost, or so diminished in value that all they can get in a year will not buy them comfortable houses nor satisfactory dinners. Surely this is a question which people would like to have clearly answered for them, and it might lead to some important results if the answer were acted upon. The ribband-makers at Coventry, starving, invite the ladies of England to wear ribbands. The compassionate ladies of England invest themselves in ribbons, and some puny economists declare the nation to be benefited. No one asks where the ladies got the money to spend in ribbons, (which is the first question in the business,) nor whether money once so spent will ever return again, or has really faded with the faded ribbands and disappeared forever. Again, honest people every day lose quantities of money to dishonest people. But that is merely a change of hands much to be regretted; but the money is not, therefore, itself lost; the dishonest people must spend it at last somehow. A youth at college loses his year's income to a Jew. But the Jew must spend it instead of him. Miser or not, the day must come when his hands relax. A railroad shareholder loses his money to a director; but the director must some day spend it instead of him. This is not—at least in the first fact of it—*national* loss. But what the public need to know is, how a final and perfect *loss* of money takes place, so that the whole nation, instead of being rich, shall be getting gradually poor. And then, indeed, if one man in spending his money destroys it, and another in spending it, makes more of it, it becomes a grave question in whose hands it is, and whether honest or dishonest people are likely to

a member of Congress from New-York: "If your President should attempt coercion he will have more opposition at the North than he can overcome." No Democrat, certainly not Gov. SEYMOUR, ever urged President BUCHANAN to maintain the Constitution by force, if necessary, and, in the words of the hero of New-Orleans, "solemnly proclaim that the Constitution and the laws are supreme and the Union indissoluble."

At Philadelphia, the 23d February, 1861, on the solemn raising of the United States flag over Independence Hall, Mr. LINCOLN, in reply to an address of welcome by the President of Select Council, used this remarkable language, in relation to the cardinal principles of our great Declaration: "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." "This is a sentiment," said he, "embodied in the Declaration of Independence. Now, my friends, can the country be saved on this basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world if I can help to save it. If it cannot be saved on that basis, it will be truly awful. But if the country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say, I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it."

The night before he had communicated to him a fully authenticated account of a conspiracy to assassinate him on the 23d, in Baltimore, on his passage from one railroad depot to the other. A private messenger from Gen. SCOTT and Mr. SEWARD corroborated it. Mr. LINCOLN was urged to anticipate the day, so as to avoid the danger, but he refused to break his morning engagement in Philadelphia, or his afternoon engagement in Harrisburg, and kept both, returned quietly to the city the same evening, took the Washington train, and was in the Capital the morning of the day of his intended assassination. The full account of this atrocious and blood-thirsty conspiracy, disgraceful alike to the traitors in Washington and Baltimore, and their Southern coadjutors, is to be found in the June number of this year of *Harper's Monthly*, and should be read by every American citizen, that he may form a proper idea of the unparalleled wickedness of the authors of the rebellion. But this determination to slay was never relinquished, and the lamented LINCOLN met his fate when he had crushed the rebellion, and the ingrate DAVIS was a fugitive from justice.

The London *Times* sent its correspondent, Mr. RUSSELL, in March, 1861, to the United States, and in 1863 he published what he styled "My Diary North and South," being, for the most part, "extracts from the diaries and note books which he assiduously kept while he was in the United States, as records of the events and impressions of the hour."

Referring to a dinner-party in New-York a few days after his arrival, he says: "Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, a former Governor of the State, was one of the guests;" and adds, "I do not think that any of the guests sought to turn the channel of talk upon politics; but the occasion offered itself to Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR to give me his views of the Constitution of the United States, and by degrees the theme spread over the table. There was not a man who maintained the Government had any power to coerce the people of a State, or to force a State to remain in the Union, or under the action of the Federal Government; in other words, the symbol of power at Washington is not at all analogous to that which represents an established Government in other countries. Although they admitted the Southern leaders had meditated the treason against the Union years ago, they could not bring themselves to allow their old opponents, the Republicans, now in power, to dispose of the armed force of the Union against their brother Democrats in the Southern States. Mr. SEYMOUR is a man of compromise, but his views go further than those which were entertained by his party ten years ago, although secession would produce revolution, it was nevertheless 'a right' founded on abstract principles, which could scarcely be abrogated consistently with due regard to the original compact. The Democrats beheld with silent satisfaction the troubles into which the Republican triumph has plunged the country, and are not at all disposed to extricate them. The most notable way of impeding their efforts is to knock them down with the 'Constitution' every time they rise to the surface and begin to swim out."

Treason was rife among the officers of the army and navy, who had been educated and supported by the United States, given high rank and large pay in both arms of the service, and one General in Texas disgracefully betrayed his trust, and turned over his army with all the posts and fortifications, arms, munitions, horses and equipments to the rebel authorities, by which most base and treacherous acts the Union lost half its military force, with the State of Texas and the control of the Mexican frontier.

In all this tumult of treason, the rank and file of both services—the soldiers and sailors—stood firm, resisting all the persuasions of their treacherous commanders to desert the time-honored flag of the Union, under which they had fought and bled, and were ready to meet the traitors whether on the land or the ocean. Having failed to get Fort Sumter by negotiation, and Alabama being partly repentant, in a discussion at Montgomery, Mr. GILCHRIST said to the rebel Secretary of War, in the presence of JEFFERSON DAVIS, "Sir, unless you sprinkle blood in the face of the people of Alabama, they will be back in the old Union in less than ten days." The next day BEAUREGARD opened his batteries on Sumter, and Alabama was saved to the Confederacy.

Major ANDERSON had moved the whole of his force of eighty men from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, and, after sustaining a bombardment of thirty-four hours, capitulated, and surrendered the fort on Sunday, April 14, 1861. In the South the news was received with rapturous joy, and the rebel Secretary of War predicted that the rebel secession flag would before the 1st of May float on the dome of the Capitol at Washington, and eventually over Faneuil Hall in Boston.

At the North the effect of this attack and surrender was electric. No sooner had the telegraph communicated the news to the excited citizens in Wall-street than there was but one sentiment, that the insult to our national flag could only be washed out with the rebel blood. On Monday journals that were half rebel became loyal, and in Philadelphia the sturdy mechanics and artisans forced the rebel sympathizers to protect themselves by the flag of the Union. This loyal feeling spread like wildfire trough the whole country. The Spartan bands prognosticated by KEITT, DURGAN, and the ex-President disappeared for the time, whilst armed aid was proffered from every quarter to President LINCOLN. Ten States went out of the Union, some of them by fraud and against the express will of the people, and three were kept in the Union, although large bodies of their citizens joined the rebel armies.

Mr. RUSSELL went to South Carolina, and there in familiar intercourse with their leading men, he remarks, "Again cropping out of the dead level of hate to the Yankee, grows its climax in the profession from nearly every one of the guests that he would prefer a return to British rule to any reunion with New-England." "They affect the agricultural faith and the belief of a landed gentry. It is not only over the wine glass—why call it cup—that they ask for a Prince to reign over them. I have head the wish repeatedly expressed within the last two days that we could spare them one of your young Princes—but never in jest or in any frivolous manner." "Not a man, no, not one, will ever join the Union again! Thank God," they say, "we are freed from that tyranny at last." "After dinner the conversation again turned on the resources and power of the South, and on the determination of the people never to go back into the Union. Then cropped out again the expression of regret for the rebellion of 1776, and the desire that if it came to the worst, England would receive back her erring children, or give them a Prince under which they could secure a monarchical form of Government. There is no doubt of the earnestness with which these things are said."

These were the Southern Democratic friends whom Gov. SEYMOUR so lauded but a few weeks before, and whom he would not see coerced into discharging their duties as citizens of the United States; theoretical Democrats but practical monarchists; and these are the men who would have you believe they were not responsible for the blood of your gallant comrades.

By order of the Committee.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.

A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary.

Proclamation by the Mayor of Charleston.

The Mayor of Charleston, S. C., has issued the following proclamation:

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 18, 1868.

Believing it the sincere desire of every individual in this community to assist in preserving the public peace and maintaining the dignity of the laws; feeling in the political excitement now pervading all classes of our people, that through a single act of violence, either by accident or otherwise, we may be overwhelmed in a deplorable breach of law and order:

I, GEORGE W. CLARK, Mayor of the city aforesaid, do call upon all good citizens to abstain as far as possible from all public demonstrations of a noisy or riotous nature. Let each one regard himself as answerable to the public for the good conduct of all. Let no one in the exercise of liberty do that against the law which will by law deprive him of his liberty. The public peace must and shall be preserved.

Given under my hand and the seal of the city, the date and year above mentioned.

[L. S.] GEO. W. CLARK, Mayor.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of Calendar 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
60	Liftchild vs. Connolly.	127	Lee vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
61	Jacobs vs. Dubury et al.	129	Story et al. vs. Orange and Alexandria R. R. Co.
65	Evans vs. Easton.	147	Cohen et al. vs. Cordts.
66	Meissner vs. Popp.	153	Freligh vs. Underhill.
112	In re Furnall, &c.	158	Doe vs. Doe.
122	The Mayor, &c., vs. Ackerman.		

MARINE COURT.

Held by Alker, J.

Court Notice.

During the August Term non-jury causes only will be heard. All jury causes going over to the September Term. The calendar for the trial of jury causes by the Court will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Chambers business will be transacted every day from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

TAX SALES—INADEQUACY OF PRICE NOT A VALID OBJECTION—MEANS USED TO PREVENT COMPETITION AVOIDS THE SALE.

William Slater vs. *Lewis Maxwell.*—Appeal from the District Court for the Western District of Virginia.

Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court: In April, 1840, the complainant purchased of one Middleton, for the consideration of $3,043, a tract of land containing 19,994 acres, situated in the then county of Ritchie, in the State of Virginia. The tract consisted of nine parcels, each of which was distinctly defined and described in the deed from Middleton, which was in May following placed on record in the proper office of registry of the county. In August, 1840, the complainant sold four of these parcels, containing 7,955 acres; but, notwithstanding this sale, the entire original tract was charged in his name, in the books of the Commissioner of the Revenue of the county, with the taxes for the years 1841, 1842, 1843 and 1844, amounting in the aggregate to $30 03, and was returned delinquent for their nonpayment. Under an act of the State, then in force, a list of the land thus returned delinquent was transmitted by the Auditor of Public Accounts to the Sheriff of the county, with directions to sell the land in the mode prescribed by law; and in October, 1845, the Sheriff sold to the defendant the entire tract of 19,994 acres to pay the taxes mentioned. In February previous, the County of Dodridge had been created, and it embraced within its limits 11,943 acres of the land sold. The Clerk of the County of Ritchie, therefore, conveyed the property to the defendant, by two deeds, one of which embraced the portion lying in the County of Ritchie, and the other portion lying in the County of Dodridge. It is to compel the defendant to release whatever right he acquired under these deeds to the property owned by the complainant at the time of the sale, and to surrender the possession to him, that the present suit is brought. The relief sought is put upon these grounds: 1st. That the sale was made at a grossly inadequate price. 2d. That the entire tract was sold in one body; and 3d. That competition at the sale was prevented by the fraudulent declaration of the defendant, made to effect that purpose, that the complainant would redeem the land from the purchasers. The inadequacy of the price given at the sale of land for unpaid taxes thereon does not constitute a valid objection to the sale. The taxes levied upon property generally bear a very slight proportion to its value, and of necessity the whole property must be sold, if a sum equivalent to the amount of the taxes is not bid for a portion of the premises. The sale of the entire tract in one body would have vitiated the proceeding, if bids could have been obtained upon an offer of a part of the property. In this case, the answer avers and the proof shows that the Sheriff offered to sell a part of each tract without receiving a bid, and it was only then that the entire tract was put up and struck off to the defendant. The case must, therefore, turn upon the last ground—the alleged fraudulent declaration of the defendant at the sale, to prevent competition. The allegation of the bill is, that at the time the land was offered for sale, a great many persons were present with a view to purchase small tracts for farming purposes, but the defendant stated to them that the complainant would redeem his land from the purchasers, and in that way put down all competition, and had the entire property struck off to him for the amount of the taxes; and that this conduct was pursued to enable him to buy without competition, for a trifling amount, all the land of the complainant. The answer of the defendant to the allegation is evasive and unsatisfactory. It is that he had no recollection of making the statement averred, nor does he believe he did, and that he believes the charge to be untrue. The charge is of conduct which would not readily be forgotten. It is hardly conceivable that a person could acquire so large a domain as 19,944 acres for so trifling a sum as $30 without a distinct recollection of the attendant circumstances. If the property was acquired by unfair means, the fact was one within the defendant's own knowledge, and in such cases the general rule of equity pleading is, that the defendant must answer positively, and not merely to his remembrance or belief. The distinction which is generally made between recent and remote acts or declarations of the defendant would hardly seem applicable to a case like the present. It is not necessary, however, to attempt to draw any nice distinctions in this particular, for the answer was not excepted to, and by the general replication the complainant has waived all objections to its sufficiency. (Story's Equity Pleadings, see 877.) The difference, however, between a positive answer and an answer in the form of the present one, upon belief, is important to be considered with reference to the testimony required to overcome its denials. A clear and positive denial of an allegation of the bill can only be overcome by the testimony of two witnesses to the fact alleged, or by one witness and corroborative circumstances. But if a fact alleged be denied upon belief merely, or be denied equivocally or evasively, it may be sustained by the testimony of a single witness. (Knickerbocker vs. Harris, 1 Paige, 211; 3 Greenleaf's evid., sec 289.) Turning now to the testimony presented by the record, we find that the allegation of the bill is sufficiently established. One witness states that he was present at the sale of the land, and that the defendant "stepped up and said he knew the owners, and it was not worth while for any person to buy it; that they would pay the taxes." Another witness states that certain parties were present at the sale, and that the defendant said "he knew the men, and it was no use for them to bid, that it (the land) would be redeemed." Some attempt was made to impeach the credibility of one of these witnesses, but it failed. On the other hand, there are some circumstances which tend to establish the truth of their statements. There were several persons present, some of whom were desirous of bidding at the sale—at least they so stated at the time. It is difficult to explain the fact that none of them made a bid on the property, but allowed the immense tract of land to be sold at a price less than two cents an acre, except upon the idea that they believed that a bid by them would be of no avail, because a redemption from the sale would be made by the owners. Again, a portion of the property, amounting to 9,994 acres, was returned delinquent for the taxes of 1846, 1847, 1848 and 1849, in the name of the complainant; 25 of these acres were sold in September, 1850, for these taxes, and were bid in by the defendant. In August, 1852, the complainant redeemed the property thus sold, and the receipt given by the defendant for the money paid on the redemption describes the land as purchased by him in September, 1850, for taxes, and sold as belonging to the complainant. This transaction is inexplicable, except upon the hypothesis that the action of the defendant in bidding in the property in 1845 was taken for the benefit of the complainant, or that the sale then made was so far subject to objection for unfairness that he desired its concealment until, from lapse of time, it should become impossible to impeach it successfully. Such being the case, there is no doubt that relief should be granted the complainant. It is essential to the validity of tax sales, not merely that they should be conducted in conformity with the requirements of the law, but that they should be conducted with entire fairness. Perfect freedom from all influences likely to prevent competition in the sale should be in all such cases strictly exacted. The owner is seldom present, and is generally ignorant of the proceeding until too late to prevent it. The tax usually bears a very slight proportion to the value of the property, and thus a great temptation is presented to parties to exclude competition at the sale, and to prevent the owner from redeeming when the sale is made. The proceeding, therefore, should be closely scrutinized, and whenever it has been characterized by fraud or unfairness, should be set aside, or the purchaser be required to hold the title in trust for the owner. When the objections to a tax deed consist in the want of conformity to the requirements of the statute in the proceedings at the sale or preliminary to it, or in the assessment of the tax, or in any like particulars, they may be urged at law in an action of ejectment, whether the deed be the ground upon which the recovery of the premises is sought by the purchaser, or be relied upon to defeat a recovery by the owner. In some instances equity will interpose in cases of this kind, as when the deed is by statute made evidence of title in the purchaser, or the preliminary proceedings are regular upon their face, and extrinsic evidence is required to show their invalidity. When, however, the sale is not open to objections of this nature, but is impeached for fraud or unfair practices of officer or purchaser, to the prejudice of the owner, a Court of Equity is the proper tribunal to afford relief. Thus in Dudley vs. Little, (2 Hammond, 504,) equity relieved against a tax sale and deed, where there had been a combination among several persons that one should buy in the land to prevent competition. (See also Yancey vs. Hopkins, 1 Mum., p. 419; Rowland vs. Doty; Harrington's Ch., Rep. 3; Bacon vs. Conn, 1 Smedes and Marshall's Ch., Rep. 355.)

It follows from the views expressed that the complainant is entitled a release from the defendant of all the right and interest acquired by him under the tax deeds, in the property owned by the complainant at the time of the sale. The decree of the Court below will therefore be reversed, and the cause remanded with directions to enter a decree in accordance with this opinion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 22, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C...	113⅝	25	Fourth National...	104
65,000	U. S. 6s.5-20s, C., '62	113⅛	31	Del. & H. C.	128
500	do......Small	113⅛	18	do.	122
36,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64	109	100	Cary Improvement	11⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65	111⅛	100	W. U. Tel.	34⅛
8,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108⅛	200	Canton Co. bet.call	46
50,000	5-20s, C.,'65. new.	107⅝	500	Adams Ex.	50
2,500	do.	107⅞	10	Am. Ex	42
2,000	U.S.5-20s, C, '67.c	107⅛	28	N. Y. & N. H. R...	145
25,000	Tenn. 6s. ex. c.	64½	20	do.	144
30,000	Tenn.St.6s..new	63	100	N. Y. Cen. R......	125
10,000	do.	63⅛	50	do.	125⅛
20,000	do.	63½	900	Erie R.	47⅝
30,000	do.	63⅜	50	do.	48
11,000	Missouri St. 6s. H.&St. Jos. Is.	92⅛	1200	do.	47⅞
1,000	R. I. S. 6s.	96½	05	do.	48⅛
5,000	N. Car. 6s, x c., bet. call	72	1800	do.	48
10,000	do. ....2d call	72	100	Erie Pref.	69¾
10,000	Va. St. 6s, ex C., bet. call	53	100	do......2d call	70
1,000	Erie 2d M.,'79	113⅛	50	do.	69½
2,000	Mich. So. S.F. B.	101	100	Mer. U. Ex.	21¾
8,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	83½	300	Bost., H. & E	21⅞
6,000	Chi., R. I. & P.7s	94⅞	100	Reading R.	89¾
1,000	Harlem 1st M...	103	100	Mich. S. & N. I....	83
25	Phœnix Bank	107	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	99
43	do.	107⅛	30	Chi. & R. I.	99
8	Corn Ex. Bank, bet. call	127	300	do.	98
			30	Chic.B.& Q. R.	170
			100	Mil. & St. P.Pf..s15	79⅛
			100	do.	79⅝
			100	do.	79¼
			200	P., F. W. & C.	106⅝
			11	do.	107
			100	Ohio & M. R.	28⅞
			100	N. J. C. R.bet. call	118

SECOND BOARD—12¼ P. M.

50,000	5-20s C,'62	113⅛	12,000	5-20s, C,'67	107⅜
2,000	5-20s. C., '64	109	3,000	U. S. 5-20s. C.,'68	107⅝
78,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	107[illegible]	13,000	U. S. 5s., 10-40s..	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Adams Ex.........s3	50	100	Pacific Mail.......s3	100¾
100	U. S. Ex........s3	43	100	Erie R. Pf.	70
100	do.	43¾	200	Reading R.	89¾
100	do.........b3	43¾	100	Tol., W. & W.	51⅞
100	do.	43½	200	do.	51½
100	Mer. U. Ex.	21⅞	300	do.........s3	51⅞
100	do.........b3	22	100	do.........s60	51⅞
200	do.	21½	100	do.........s60	50¾
10	do.	21½	100	do.........s60	51⅜
200	Quick. Min.	20⅜	100	do.........s3	51½
200	West. U. Tel.....s3	34	300	Mil. & St.P. Pf...s3	79⅞
100	do.	34¼	100	do.	79¾
400	N.Y. Cen.........s3	124⅜	100	do.........s3	79⅝
300	do.........c	124⅜	100	do.........c	79
1400	do.	124¼	100	do.........s3	79
100	do.........b3	124½	300	do.	79
100	do.........b3	124¾	200	Mil. & St. P......b3	69⅜
200	Erie R.	46½	300	M. So. & N. I......s3	83⅝
300	do.	46⅝	100	do.........b5	83¼
100	do.........b3	46¾	100	do.........b3	83½
400	do.	46⅝	500	Chic., R. I. & P...s3	98⅝
3700	do.	46⅞	100	do.	98⅞
100	do.........b3	46½	400	Bost., Hart. & E.s3	21⅜
500	do.........s3	46⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

5,000	Tenn St 6s...new	63⅜	100	Mil. & St. P.	69⅛
00	Erie R.	49½	100	O. & M. R.	29
100	Tol., W. & W....s60	51¾	100	Chic. & N.W. Pf.	80¾
100	Clev. & Tol.......s3	99⅞	100	do.........c	80⅝
100	do.........c	99⅞	100	Ch. & N. W.......c	80⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79½	100	Bos., Hart. & E...b3	22

MONDAY, Aug. 24—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 22, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,562,837
Decrease in Specie	3,185,169
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	3,177,836
Decrease in Deposits	7,125,682
Increase in Circulation	23,540

	Aug. 24, 1867.	Aug. 22, 1868.	Aug. 15, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,457,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital..	9,462,500	9,662,500	9,662,500
Total Capital.	$82,920,200	$83,670,200	$83,670,200
Loans	250,697,679	275,245,781	277,808,620
Gold and Gold Notes	6,028,535	19,768,681	22,953,850
Other L. Tend'r	64,960,030	69,757,645	72,935,481
Deposits	188,744,101	216,435,405	223,561,087
Circulation	33,739,649	34,137,627	34,114,087
In Sub-Trea'y..	134,449,200	85,876,692	84,290,221

The Bank Statement published to-day, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Aug. 15.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 24, 1867.
On deposits	$223,561,087	$216,435,405	$188,744,101
Circulation	34,114,087	34,137,627	33,739,649
Total	$257,675,174	$250,573,032	$222,483,750
25 ℔ cent. would be..	$64,418,793	$62,643,258	$55,620,937
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	95,889,331	89,526,326	70,988,565
Excess	$31,470,538	$26,884,068	$15,367,628

The Import Trade of the port of New-York during the past week has exhibited more activity, with some slight modification of prices, favorable to buyers. There has been more doing in Dry Goods and Groceries, the offerings of which have been on an enlarged scale. A moderately active trade has been reported in East India Goods at uniform figures, as a rule. Metals have been firm in price, though not notably brisk. A light trade demand has been experienced for Hides and Skins—the current asking rates having been above the views of purchasers. The aggregate foreign specie value of the week's importations of Dry Goods and Merchandise was $6,644,290—an increase of $2,331,392 on the preceding week's imports. A fair degree of animation has been apparent in the Export trade of the port, Breadstuffs, Provisions, Tobacco and Petroleum making a creditable showing on the clearances. Further shipments of Hay, to the amount of some 3,200 bales, have been reported, all to Liverpool. There has been a partial revival of Cotton exports from the port, the total clearances for the week having been 1,360 bales. The stock of Cotton now here is down to 32,500 bales, and at all the shipping ports to 53,750 bales. Advices relative to the growing crop continue quite favorable, giving promise of a yield considerably in excess of the crop now nearly marketed. Prices have stiffened a little during the week, under the more encouraging news received from Liverpool and Manchester, and the steadily fair home spinning demand. Petroleum has yielded materially in price, under increased supplies, leading to considerable activity. A good export call has been noted for low grades of Tobacco at full rates. Wool continued in brisk request and buoyant. At the Produce Exchange lower values have been made for all kinds of Breadstuffs, under a diminished inquiry, both for home use and shipment. Foreign weather and crop accounts have been less gloomy, and the reports from the food markets of Great Britain and France have been less satisfactory to the shippers of American produce. The export operations in Flour and Grain have been moderate during the week, notwithstanding the market declined in rates on Ocean Freight. There were 447 vessels of all classes in port at the close of the week. Provisions have been selling less freely, generally closing less firmly. A further advance has occurred in bonded Whisky, on a growing demand from the trade and diminishing stock.

Money has been working more favorably for borrowers. The urgency of the demand for accommodation from local sources has been less marked. There has been a gradual relaxation in rates, notwithstanding the continuous remittances of Currency to the interior, and the further material decrease in the City bank reserves. Some $15,250,000 of Deposits, $4,250,000 of Legal-tenders, and $5,000,000 of Specie have passed out of the control of the banks within a fortnight. The loss of specie and Legal-tender notes has been heaviest the past week. The falling off in the deposit averages is about a million less than the decrease of the preceding week. A fall of 4 ℔ cent. has been reported in Gold, under the pressure of more liberal offerings, partly from speculative sources. The general inquiry has been less animated. There has been a delivery of $844,325 of California treasure. Imports of something like $650,000 of coin from Great Britain have been mentioned in financial circles. The exports of specie from the port have been barely up to this amount. Government has derived an income of close on three millions from Customs at the port. It has been called on to disburse only a few hundred thousand dollars of Coin Interest within the week. The opening business at the Stock Boards and in the Street, in the Public Funds went against ruling values quite sharply, influenced by a notable pressure to sell, to some extent for speculative effect. Subsequently the market rallied slightly. As, however the demand was practically confined to Street operators, the dealings closed without spirit. A determined and more than successful effort to break down Stock values was the feature of the Railway and Miscellaneous Share business. Erie Common Stock was most resolutely hammered, and was depressed nearly 9 ℔ cent. from the closing figures of the preceding week. Rumor was suspiciously busy in implicating the present management of the Company in the crusade against the property, to which the sudden and premature closing of the Transfer Books on Wednesday, by order of the Executive Committee, gave more or less plausibility. Street talk involved the Erie Directory in a variety of schemes detrimental to the credit of the Road. How much of truth was at the base of all these sinister reports could not be ascertained. New-York Central was likewise sturdily manipulated by the *Bear* element, and was carried down full 5 ℔ cent. The lowest dealings in both stocks occurred on Thursday. The subsequent transactions indicated more firmness in the general list, though the market continued feverish and variable for the active Stocks up to the close. A less extensive offering of Foreign Exchange led to a little more steadiness in rates, but there was not much of a demand for Sterling Drafts from any source.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,644,290, against the total entries of $4,276,594 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,772,663 against $2,962,501 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $648,923, against $595,533 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,966,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 1,530 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,180.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,281,997	July 11	$4,363,244
February	20,402,462	July 18	4,680,842
March	25,213,380	July 25	5,8[illegible],183
April	21,397,805	Aug. 1	5,695,166
May	21,673,084	Aug. 8	6,046,093
June	19,632,457	Aug. 15	4,212,898
July 4	2,959,811	Aug. 22	6,644,290
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$165,142,622
Against same time 1867			172,953,818
Decrease since Jan. 1			$7,811,186

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,448,327	July 15	$2,317,411
February	14,021,585	July 22	2,638,195
March	13,563,450	July 29	2,976,585
April	14,739,21[illegible]	Aug. 5	2,505,994
May	15,333,559	Aug. 12	3,209,212
June	11,308,909	Aug. 19	2,772,663
July 8	2,452,596		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$102,287,498
Against same time 1867			120,796,253
Decrease since Jan. 1			$18,5[illegible]

Gold, Aug. 22, 1868	144⅜ ℔ cent.
Gold, Aug. 24, 1867	140⅞ ℔ cent.
Gold, Aug. 25, 1866	147 ℔ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,349,825	July 11	$3,947,891
February	4,203,829	July 18	2,094,138
March	3,634,912	July 25	1,463,249
April	6,095,149	Aug. 1	735,592
May	15,936,231	Aug. 8	2,896,532
June	11,823,628	Aug. 15	653,493
July 4	2,373,657	Aug. 22	648,923
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$63,917,079
Against same time 1867			41,059,275
Increase since Jan. 1			$22,857,804

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	July	$3,112,094
February	4,132,576	Aug. 7	806,35[illegible]
March	3,196,198	Aug. 13	702,0[illegible]0
April	3,797,430	Aug. 15	389,895
May	4,302,656	Aug. 21	844,325
June	3,944,906		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$28,300,048
Against same time 1867			19,939,520
Increase since Jan. 1			$8,360,528

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$7,204,590	January	$16,016,501
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,086
March	11,335,954	March	3,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May	10,009,176	May	17,053,376
June	8,206,097	June	1,779,749
July	9,555,594	July	18,798,[illegible]13
Aug. 1	175,000	Aug. 1	92,000
Aug. 8	2,549,000	Aug. 8	414,000
Aug. 15	2,877,000	Aug. 15	278,000
Aug. 22	2,966,000	Aug. 22	208,000
Total	$74,862,966	Total	$59,965,561
To date, 1867	80,062,915	To date, 1867	59,017,199

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Aug. 24, '67.
American Gold Coin	147@147¼@143¼@144⅜@143⅞	140⅞
Old U. S. 5-20s, 186..	113⅛@112⅞@113¼	113⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	107½@107⅛@107¼	108⅜
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40s	108⅜@108⅛@108⅜	102⅞
New-York Central	126⅛@124¼@126⅛@121⅛@126½@122⅞	104⅜
Erie	52¾@48⅛@50⅝@44@50⅛@48⅛	69⅝
Rock Island	101⅛@97⅞@99⅛@98@98⅛	102⅜
Michigan Southern	84¼@82@83	8[illegible]½
Hudson River	133¾@137@13[illegible]@135⅞	124⅛
Northwestern	82@80⅛@80[illegible]	45⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105@105@106⅛	104⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86⅛@84@85½	93
Reading	90⅛@88¼@89⅜	104⅛
Northwestern Preferred	80⅛@80⅛@80⅝	69⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	29@28⅛@29	26⅜
Pacific Mail	102@99⅛@100	146⅛
Western Union Telegraph	35⅛@34⅜@34⅛	45⅝
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛@78⅜@79	65
St. Paul Common	71⅛@69⅝	—

Money was quite freely offered on Saturday, while the demand for aid from all sources has been comparatively light. Advances were made to the Government houses and the leading Stock Exchange firms at 3 ℔ cent., and, in a few exceptional instances, even as low as 2½ ℔ cent. The more general rate on the Street was 4 ℔ cent. A rather better sale was noted for prime mercantile paper at from 6@7 ℔ cent. per annum, on a reduced offering. The Government office closed the day and week with a cash reserve of $85,876,692, against $84,290,221 the preceding Saturday, showing an increase of $1,586,471. The disbursements of the office on Saturday were $974,854, against receipts of $1,198,367. A further general decrease in the leading items was reported by the City banks, as the result of the week's business. The deposits are down $7,125,682; the legal tender reserve is off $3,177,836, and the specie is diminished $3,185,169. A reduction of $2,562,837 is noted in the Loan and Discount averages. The Circulation is enlarged $23,540. The statement was deemed less favorable than had been anticipated; but the Street was well thinned out before it was made known; and the effect on ruling values remains to be developed.

Gold was weaker in price and in less active speculative request on Saturday. It opened at 143⅞, sold up to 144⅜@144¼, and closed at 144⅛@144⅜. The specie exports for the day were only $208,910, and for the week, $648,923. The Customs revenue of the day was $399,000, and of the week, $2,966,000, equal to a daily average of $494,333. The coin interest disbursements were $29,000 on Saturday, making the total for the week $208,000. The day's clearances of the Gold Exchange Bank were $74,091,000, (against $100,229,000 yesterday,) and the resulting balances were $1,844,636 in coin and $2,811,840 in currency. The Foreign Exchange market was quiet and nominally steady, as usual on Saturday. The ruling prices were 109⅝@109¾, chiefly at 109¾ for 60-day, and 109⅞@109⅞ for 3-days' Sight Drafts.

The Public Funds were remarkably dull on Saturday, the dealings having been on an unusually limited scale. Prices varied little as a rule, closing without buoyancy, the later issues of the 6 ℔ cent. coin-bearing bonds being the weakest on the list. Notwithstanding the extreme dullness, however, the offerings of all classes of National Securities were notably light.

A much less animated movement was reported on Saturday in Railway and Miscellaneous Share property at the Boards and in Street. Erie was the feature of the day's restricted business. It was run up from 45⅞, the lowest price of the day, to 50⅞@50⅛, under a rather lively purchasing demand, which, however, speedily subsided, and the stock receded to 48⅛, closing weak and feverish. New-York Central was less firm, the extremes of the dealings having been 123⅛ and 125; the latest Street quotation was 123⅞. The afternoon transactions in the general list were unusually light, and the market closed spiritlessly. The latest quotations compare as follows with the final prices of Friday:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	107⅛	107⅛
American Gold Coin	143⅞	144⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	63½	63⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	93	92⅞
North Carolina Bonds, old	72⅛	72
New-York Central	124⅛	123⅞
Erie Railway	46⅛	48⅛
Reading Railway	89⅛	89⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	98	98⅛
Northwest Common	80⅛	80⅞
Northwest Preferred	80⅛	80⅛
Michigan Southern	82⅞	83
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	105⅞	106⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85⅛	85⅛
Pacific Mail Company	100	100
St. Paul Preferred	78⅞	79
St. Paul Common	69⅞	69⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	112⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	107¼
6 ℔ c.c., '81, 5,000 & 1000	113⅞	5-20 coup., 1868	107⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	[illegible]	5 ℔ cent. reg., [illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	112⅞	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	114
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅞	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	119
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅛	10-40 reg	1[illegible]3
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	107⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	108⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex c.	64⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1880	99⅛	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	63½
Ill. reg., 1860	99½	Virginia 6s., ex c.	52⅜
Ill.6s. cou..'79 aft. 1860..	99⅛	Virginia 6s., n. b.	52
Ill. 6s. cou.. '79 aft.1862..	99⅛	Georgia 7s. new bonds.	90
Illinois 6s, c.'79 aft.1865	96⅛	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	71⅛
Illinois 6s c.'79 aft. 1870.	99⅛	N. C. 6s. new bonds	70⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101	Missouri 6s	92⅜
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	99⅛	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	92⅜
Illinois war loan	99½	Connecticut 6s.	100
Indiana 5 ℔ c. war loan	96	Rhode Island 6s	98⅛
Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873..	95		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Nassau	107
Merchants'	121	Shoe and Leather	121
Union	121	Corn Exchange	127½
Phenix	106½	Continental	101
Tradesmen's	140	Commonwealth	115
State of New-York	115	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100½
Commerce	121½	Central National	107
Irving	111	Fourth National	104
Metropolitan	137		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	92	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s 1876	105	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Quin. & Tol. 1st M.'90	74
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1870	103½	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M	70
Hud. R. 1s.1st M. '69-70	100	Gal. & Chi. Ex	101
Hud. R.7s.2d M.S.F.'85	104	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Harlem 1st M	102	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94½
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	115	Morris & Essex 1st M	100
Mich.Cen.n.1stM.8s.'82	115	Morris & Essex 2d M	95
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c.1stM	111½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	10[illegible]½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M	93	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	101
Mich.S. & N.I.S.F.7 ℔ c	100½	Pitts. Ft. W.&Ch. 1st M	104
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo	94	Chi. & Alton 1st M	101
Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ ct. 1870	120	Chic. & Alton Inc	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	95
Lack. & West'n. bds	100	Peninsula R.R. bonds	90
Del. L. & W. 1st M	100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.8s	101
Tol. & W. 1st M	90⅛	Mil. & St.Paul 1st 7 3-10	93
Tol. & W. 2d Mort	83½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	88
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	89½
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	104	Chi.& G. East'n 1st M	77

The specie export of the week was reported thus:

Aug. 18, steamship Cimbria, Hamburg, Silver Bars	$154,655 25
Aug. 18, steamship Cimbria, Hamburg, American Gold	15,000 00
Aug. 18, steamship Cimbria, Hamburg, Gold Bars	8,092 56
Aug. 18, steamship Cimbria, Hamburg, Foreign Specie	5,863 48
Aug. 18, schooner Richard Hill, Para, American Gold	500 00
Aug. 19, steamship Russia, Liverpool, Gold Bars	76,000 00
Aug. 20, steamship Union, Bremen, Foreign Silver	6,500 00
Aug. 20, steamship Columbia, Havana, Spanish Gold	114,300 00
Aug. 20, steamship Columbia, Havana, American Silver	9,102 00
Aug. 20, steamship Columbia, Havana, American Gold	50,000 00
Aug. 22, steamship Helvetia, Liverpool, Gold Bars	42,000 00
Aug. 22, City of Boston, Liverpool, British Gold	14,610 00
Aug. 22, steamship Ville de Paris, Havre, American Gold	99,500 00
Aug. 22, steamship Ville de Paris, Havre, Silver Bars	52,800 00
Total	$648,923 29

The Treasury Department issued last week $83,300 in National Bank, and $1,695,627 in fractional currency. It redeemed and destroyed $537,000 of old and worn-out fractional currency. The grand total issue of National Bank currency, thus far, has been $309,382,006. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $9,464,136, leaving in actual circulation at this date $299,917,870. The amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the National Banks to date is as follows: For circulating notes, $341,824,300; for deposits of public money, $38,052,350; total, $379,876,650.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Aug. 20 says:

"The local Money market remains in about the same condition as reported yesterday, the most important feature being the currency movement from New-York here, and from here to the country, which continues at about the same rate that has been noticed for a week past. During that time there has probably not been less than three or four millions of currency sent from here to various parts of the country West, the ultimate mission of which is to move the grain crop. This flow of currency to the country is now probably at its full tide, though no abatement may be expected for some weeks yet, until part of it now going outward shall have passed from the grain buyer to the farmer, and from him to the country merchant, and from the latter to the city merchant, and so, having completed its circuit, appearing here again to make the shipment of currency from the East unnecessary. Perhaps in two or three weeks enough will find its way back to lessen in some degree the amount now being ordered from the East."

The First National Bank of Jersey City—The Theft of its Notes from the Treasury Department—Official Statement of Comptroller Hulburd.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article recently published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, and extensively copied by other papers, states as follows:

A fact, which will be rather alarming to the business community, has just come to light and is attended with some rather mysterious circumstances. One of the prominent banking institutions of this City received on deposit in June last a $50 note of the First National Bank of New-Jersey. There was nothing in the appearance of the bill to suggest suspicion, as the plate was evidently a genuine one, and the usual signatures were all properly attached.

In the due course of business it was sent to the bank from which it purported to issue for redemption. The officers of that institution at once returned it with a note informing their correspondent in this City that the signatures were forged. The depositor was immediately advised of the return of the bill, but inasmuch as he had deposited it in good faith, refused to take it back. Here was an unlooked for dilemma. The plate was genuine; the Treasury stamp was correct; all the mechanical parts of the bill were exactly in accordance with those of other notes in circulation, and nothing was apparent on its face to raise a single doubt of its character.

The authorities at Washington were promptly advised of these facts, and in a few days the following letter was sent to the New-York Bank in question:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 25, 1868.

SIR: Your letter of 23d inst. received, inclosing $50 National currency note of the First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J., (check letter A, Treasury, No. 19,609,) the same bearing forged signatures of the President and Cashier of that bank.

In reply to your request for an opinion from this office as to who must bear the loss, I can only state that in my judgment the loss must rest upon the party who deposited the note with your bank, until such party can be relieved through its acceptance by the preceding holder, and so on, from hand to hand, as prior holders can be ascertained.

The fact is established that this impression of $50 was surreptitiously taken from this office. At present, however, no provision of law nor money appropriation exists, to enable this Department to redeem the note or indemnify its holder.

The $50 note referred to is returned herewith.

Very respectfully,

H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller.

This letter created the profoundest astonishment. It explicitly admits that the whole impression of the $50 issue of the First National Bank of Jersey City has been "surreptitiously" taken from the Comptroller's office. In other words, that it has been stolen, and nobody knows by whom. The public are thus placed at the mercy of the rascals into whose possession these plates have fallen. There is absolutely no protection whatever against them. But what kind of system have we at Washington which can thus afford to jeopardize the business interests of the whole country? What sort of vigilance is it which suffers a thief to break into a department supposed to be guarded with extra watchfulness, and make away with his booty unchallenged? And still more grave is the dereliction which has kept this highly important fact a profound secret, thereby enabling the robbers to pluck the fruits of their villainy unrestrained.

The National Bank notes referred to in that article were stolen about May 3, 1867. As soon as the fact was fully developed, a circular was prepared and sent to every National Bank and to every private banker whose address could then be obtained. A copy of that circular is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 7, 1867.

SIR: I regret to inform you that a package of notes prepared for the First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J., of the denominations of $50 and $100 has been stolen from this office.

The package contained eighty impressions, each impression containing two notes—one note of $50 and one of $100; the whole amounting to $12,000.

Both denominations bear the same numbers, to wit: On the upper right-hand corner No. 19,609 to 19,688; on the lower left-hand corner No. 671 to 750. You will of course throw out any of these notes when presented at your bank.

As I am endeavoring to detect the guilty parties in this fraud, I do not deem it expedient to give a more public notice of the theft at present. Some of the notes have been put in circulation in this city, with the names of President and Cashier forged. I am using every effort to trace the thief, and have no doubt that I shall succeed within a few days.

H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller.

On the 15th of May, 1867, a man was arrested who was suspected of the robbery. On the 16th this man was arraigned before Justice BATES, of this city, the charges made, the evidence produced, and the prisoner held for the Grand Jury under $10,000 bail. On the 17th an account of the examination and of the facts developed was published in all the city papers, including the *Star* and the *National Intelligencer*. A telegraphic account was also published in the NEW-YORK TIMES and, I believe, in all the newspapers of note in the country. In my annual report, made to Congress Dec. 2, 1867, a statement of the fact and a detailed statement of the notes stolen, showing the bank, denomination and number of such notes, was laid before Congress. I annex an extract from the report:

"It is an unpleasant task, but nevertheless the performance of a duty, to submit the following statement relative to the abstraction, at various times, of unfinished National Bank notes:

In the Summer of 1864 it was ascertained that packages of notes forwarded to certain Western banks were each found to be short of the required amount by one impression, (a sheet containing four notes.) This happened at intervals for several months. Then, for nearly a year, no losses occurred. But in the Fall of 1865, impressions began to be missed from the packages of notes in the counting-room of the office; and in December a package containing $4,500 in fifty and one hundred dollar notes of the National City Bank of Lynn, Massachusetts, was missed. From this time there was a cessation in the thefts, until about the 1st of May last, when a package containing $12,000 in fifties and hundreds of the First National Bank of Jersey City, New-Jersey, was stolen.

At each of the periods when these frauds took place, investigations were instituted and diligent efforts were made to discover the perpetrator, but without success. The last robbery was discovered almost immediately upon its taking place, and vigorous measures were at once taken to detect and bring the guilty party to justice. There is reason to believe the effort was not unsuccessful, as a man who had been employed in the counting-room from the time of its organization, in a confidential capacity, was arrested, and upon examination before the proper authorities, held under bonds until the next session of the Grand Jury of the District. As this has not yet taken place, the case is still pending; it is therefore not deemed expedient to enter more into details at present, as the whole matter is in a fair way to be investigated by the Criminal Court.

A full and correct list of the stolen impressions is appended to this report."

From the foregoing statement it will be evident that the whole story now revived by the *Commercial Advertiser*, was a year old in May last. If it is republished as news, that paper has made a blunder seldom made by a New-York paper; but, in addition, it has made misstatements. It says my letter of July 25, "explicitly admits that the whole impression of the $50 issue of the First National Bank of Jersey City" was stolen. My letter explicitly admits no such thing; it simply states "that this impression of $50 was" stolen. The *Advertiser* further says this highly important fact has been kept a profound secret. This is not so, as I have shown. I have only to say in addition, that the party arrested for the theft was indicted by the Grand Jury last February, and is now under bonds to appear for trial in the Criminal Court at its next session. Respectfully,

H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE
40 YEARS 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The road is about 600 miles in length, with unsurpassed connections, passes through the most populous and richest agricultural sections of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and its traffic receipts, it is believed, will prove ample in any contingency, not only to provide for the prompt payment of its interest and other liabilities, but also for satisfactory dividends to its stockholders.

The Bonds can be registered at the office of the Company in New-York.

Parties desiring to invest in these bonds can obtain the same, together with any further information that may be desired, on application to the undersigned.

WM. R. FOSDICK,
At St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
U. A. MURDOCK,
At Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.
JNO. A. ISELIN & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broome-st., No. 249, 20x87.6	$13,700
26th-st., n. s., 363.3 ft. e. of 8th-av., 24.10x98	5,000
38th-st., s. w. corner Park-av., 73.1½x80	52,000
40th-st., n. s. lot 18, estate of Bertine, 134.5x27.6	15,500
118th-st., s. s., 370 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11	3,500
127th-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11	7,600

Leases.

Water-st., No. 328, (store,) 3 years, per year	$900
119th-st., n. s., 226 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100, 5 years, per year	50

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 61.5 ft. w. of Powers-st., 18.2x80	$5,500
Baltic-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of Buffalo-av., 5x127.9 / Baltic-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Buffalo-av., 21.2x112	600
Chauncey-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 25x100	750
Court and De Graw sts., s. e. cor., 19.6x55x21x13x13 x80	7,000
Douglass-st., s. s., 231.3 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 18.9x70	4,900
Fleet-st., s. s., 71.10 ft. e. of Lafayette-st., 21x50.6	3,000
Hicks-st., w. s., 64 ft. s. of Rapelye-st., 20x100	4,700
Hoyt-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Bergen-st., 20x75	6,750
Olive-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 25x100	3,000
Powers-st., s. s., 64 ft. e. of Smith-st., 36x58	1,800
River-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x100	600
Smith-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Butler-st., 25x100 / Butler-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	500
Wilson-st., n. s., 121.6 ft. s. of Broadway, 84.1x22.6x44.4x27	8,500
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Carlton-av., 20x78.6	10,000
North 2d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-st., 50x160	nom.
North 2d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-st., 50x100	1,300
3d-st., n. s., 156.10 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x80	6,000
20th-st., n. s., 414 ft. e. of 8th-av., 14x100	1,700
23d-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100	800
Bedford-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Yates-av., 20x85	7,200
Clinton-av., n. s., 106.2 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	180
Harrison-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Gerry-st., 25x100	1,800
Kent-av., e. s., 62.3 ft. s. of Clymer-st., 62x98x20x41 x42x61.2	12,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Yates-av., 25x100	2,900
Patchen-av. and Van Buren-st., s. w. cor., 20x20.0	16,000
Rochester-av., w. s., 94 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 84x98	1,550
Yates-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 50x100, (release)	2,000

Flatbush.

Washington-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-st., 100x100	$280

Greenfield.

Lots Nos. 52, 50 and 51, map United Freeman's Land Association, No. 2	$1,000
Lot No. 110	2,100

New-Utrecht.

Road to Flatlands, n. s., adj. Stillwell's, 2 acres	$1,940

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

Greenwich-st., s. e. s., lot No. 185 West Mt. Vernon, 100x100	$425
Bond-st., n. w. s., lot No. 128 West Mt. Vernon, 100x100 / Valentine-st., s. s., lot No. 401 Central Mt. Vernon, 50x92	125
4th-av., w. s., lot No. 354 Mt. Vernon, 50x105	7,800
Greenwich and Howard sts., n. e. cor., Northwest Mt. Vernon, 75x100	250
5th-av., e. s., Central Mt. Vernon, 100x150	300
1st-av., e. s., lot No. 69 Mt. Vernon, 60x180	50

Morrisania.

Boston Post-road, w. s., extending to Fordham-av., lot No. 149, 30x135	$2,000
Broncks-st., n.e.s., lot No. 82, Mott Haven, 50x100	2,000
Union-st., n. s., w. ½ lot No. 42, N. Melrose, 25x100	500
148th-st., n. s., lot No. 91, North New-York, 25x100	850

New-Rochelle.

Lawton-st., n. s., Seacord's property, lots Nos. 49 to 52, 137x160	$1,000
N. H. R. R., w. s., 3 lots, each 30x90, Wendling	300
Woodbury-st., s. e. s., lots Nos. 10 and 11, Westervelt property, 100x109	300
Hudson-st., n. e. s., Hudson-st., 30x116	200
Washington-av., n. s., lot No. 208, 41½x24	200
Washington-av., n. s., lot No. 205, 41½x243	170

Cortlandt.

Road New-York to Peekskill, adjoining King's Ferry road, 77 acres	$7,000

West Farms.

Warren-st., n. e. s., lot No. 142, Mt. Hope, 50x100	$500
James-st. and Corsa-av., s. w. cor., lots Nos. 35 to 38, (Devoe's,) 100x499	2,700
Kingsbridge road, n. e. s. Belmont, lots 13, 14, 15	6,000
Washington-av., n. w. s. Belmont, lot No. 115	600
Clinton-av., w. s., lot No. 6, Mt. Hope, 100x100	550
William-st., w. s. Weeks property, 100x147	950

Sing Sing.

Ellis-place, s. s., lot No. 65, Ellis property, 50x132	$800

Yonkers.

Waverly-st., w. s., lot No. 49, 50x125	$900

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

South-4th-st., n. s., 86 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 12.4 x50	$2,500

Hudson City.

Church and Winslow sts., 180x50x90x25x90x25	$16,000
Franklin-st., e. s., lot No. 251 Van Vorst map, 25x100	625
Newark-st. and Summit-av., n. e. corner, 82x100	3,025

Newark.

Fairview-av., e. s., 601 feet from Spruce-st., 50x100	$725
Charlton-st., e. s., 208 ft. n. of Ferry-st., 50x100	800
Pennsylvania-av. and Astor-st., cor., 30x130	9,500
Livingston st., e. s., 100 ft. south of Kinney-st. 25 x100	1,100

South Orange.

Lentz property, 2 tracts on creek, 60x90 and 30x40	$500
A. Jardin's property, on private road, 60x75	800

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	51	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	11,597	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Wheat, bushels	770	Lard, pkgs	50
Corn, bushels	32,300	Beef, tcs. and bbls	50
Rye, bushels	445	Whisky, bbls	124
Oats, bushels	15,185	Petroleum, bbls	1,149

ASHES—Have been in very moderate supply and fair demand at $8 75@$9 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 50@$9 75 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.; stock, 740 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quoted steady, on, however, a less active inquiry. We quote: Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been inactive but firm to-day. Sales have been reported of 1,051 bales, including 763 bales to spinners, 184 bales to speculators, and 104 bales to shippers. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this date, notice the business of the week ending last evening thus: "Our market for the week has been quiet but steady, closing firm at an advance of ¼c. ℔ lb. on the opening quotations of Saturday. The total sales for the week have been 10,649 bales, of which 6,899 bales were to spinners, 2,187 bales to speculators, and 1,563 bales to exporters. The demand from spinners continues almost entirely for even grades of Low Middlings and above. The demand for export has been for the Ordinaries and Good Ordinaries. The advices of the growing Cotton are very generally favorable." The week's receipts at this port have been 1,530 bales; sales and resales, 10,650 bales; exports, 1,530 bales; estimated stock at the close, 35,000 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	21½	21¾	22 @22½
Good Ordinary, ℔ lb	24½	24¾	25 @25½
Low Middling, ℔ lb	27¾	28	28¼@28¾
Middling, ℔ lb	30	30¼	30½@31
Good Middling, ℔ lb	33	33¼	34 @—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	1,530
Receipts last week	1,794
Receipts preceding week	3,333
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	393,026
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	617,870
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	452
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	216,519
Exports since Sept. 1	370,350
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	32,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,189,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,871,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866–7	1,552,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	53,750
Estimated stock same time in 1867	27,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted off again 10c.@30c. ℔ bbl. on a restricted business, closing very heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$7 80; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 50@$8 65; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 65@$9 60, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 50@$9 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 75@$7 80
Extra State	7 50@ 9 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 80@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	8 50@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 05@12 75
Extra Genesee	9 60@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@14 25

Southern Flour continues quite dull at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls. at $8 70@$9 75 for very poor to fair, and $9 75@$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is in less request at declining prices. Sales have been reported of 650 sacks at $10 10@$12 25 as extremes for Extras ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy at $7@$9 90 for common to choice ℔ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn Meal continues in active demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 65@$6 for Western, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 65 for State, $6 for Brooklyn, $6 for Fairfax, $6 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 1,500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unusually dull and heavy to-day. The demand has been confined to such small lots as were immediately needed by millers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 21,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 45@$2 80; red and amber Western at $2 25@$2 40; No. 1 Spring at $2 07@$2 10; No. 2 Spring at $1 98; White Southern at $2 50; red and amber Southern, part at $2 25@$2 37 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in less demand, at reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 71,000 bushels at $1 13@$1 19 for unsound and damp, and $1 20@$1 22 for sound new mixed Western; $1 24@$1 25 for Yellow Western; $1 27@$1 28 for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye has been quoted much lower, on a dull market. Sales have been reported of 6,400 bushels at $1 40@$1 41 for Southern; $1 58@$1 60 for Western, and $1 75 for very choice State, ℔ bushel. Nothing really new in Rye, Barley or Peas. Oats have declined materially, on more liberal offerings, and a fair inquiry at the modified figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels Old Western at 78c.@79c., in store, and 80c.@80½c., chiefly at 80c., afloat; also, new crop at 73c.@75c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale (old crop) is in fair request and buoyant at 80c.@85c., for shipping, and $1 05@$1 45 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. New continues salable and firm at 60c.@$1 25 ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been in fair demand at 75c.@95c. for short and long ℔ 100 lbs. Exports of Hay, since Tuesday, 1,000 bales, all to Liverpool.

HOPS—Continue in very moderate demand, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c.; Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 36,415 hides; and 264 bales do.; sales, 48,050 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & Co., 14,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22c.@23 lbs., 21½c.@21¾c. gold usual selection; 4,850 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 21@22½ lbs., 18c.@18½c. gold, as they run; 150 Dry Buenos Ayres, 32 lbs., private terms; 2,900 Dry Entre Rios, 22 lbs., part 21c. gold, usual selection; 1,800 Dry Corrientes, 20 lbs., 20½c. gold, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Montevideo, 23 lbs., 20½c. gold, usual selection; 3,500 Dry Rio Grande Cow, (from second hands,) 20 lbs., 31½c. currency, usual selection; 500 Dry African, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,600 Dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs., 17c. gold, as they run; 650 Dry Curacoa, 20 lbs., private terms; 900 Dry Mexican, 26 lbs., 21c. currency, as they run; 1,000 Dry Texas Kips, 12 lbs., part 27c. currency, as they run; 8,400 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 47@50 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 52 lbs., 11½c. gold, usual selection; 3,800 Wet City Slaughter, 65@70 lbs., 13¾@13½c. currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 177,800, (same time last year, 154,200—year before, 275,300,) and 350 bales, as follows: 108,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 19,000 Dry Rio Grande; 10,000 Dry Orinoco; 17,000 Dry African; 1,000 Dry West India; 2,000 Dry Porto Cabello; 2,000 Tampico and Vera Cruz; 11,000 Dry Mexican and Texas; 5,100 Dry Salted African; 2,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 350 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Has been in less demand, and less buoyant in price. Week's receipts, 37,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 24½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 46c.@68c.; Cuba at 31c.@50c.; English Islands at 51c.@52½c.; New-Orleans, 83c.@86c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45½c. ℔ gallon; Crude at $4@$4 25; Resin at $2 75@$8 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been firm, but slow of sale, including Crude Whale at 82½c.@85c.; Bleached Whale at 88c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 82½; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 12; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet and heavy at 15½c.@15½c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@22c. for do. in bbls.; 31½c.@34c. for Refined in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $28 50@$28 62, for large and small lots, closing at $28 56, cash, for New Western Mess; $28 75 for old Mess; $25@$26 50 for Prime Mess, and $23 25@$23 87 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. New Mess, buyer September, at $28 95, and 500 bbls. do., seller October, at $27 80 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet; sales equal to 200 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, and 20c.@21c. for Smoked Hams, in tight packages, ℔ lb. Bacon continues inactive, but firm, on a limited offering; sales 100 boxes Short Rib, to arrive, at 16½c. ℔ lb. Lard has been inactive at about previous rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 tcs. and bbls. at 18c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18½c.@18¾c. for prime steam, ℔ lb. Beef continues in light demand at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 135 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive, including interior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are dull, at $25@$32 50 for State and Western ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese continue quiet. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State and Jersey, fresh pails, ℔ lb	35 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ℔ lb	35 @50
State, firkins, ℔ lb	40 @43
State, half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb	42 @44
Welsh tubs, ℔ lb	37 @40
Western Reserve, tubs, ℔ lb	32 @35
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ℔ lb	30 @32
Western Reserve firkins, ℔ lb	32 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ℔ lb	30 @33
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ℔ lb	35 @39

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	17 @18
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℔ lb	15¾@16¾
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	16½@17½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	15 @16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb	8 @12

SUGARS—Have been fairly active but weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,370 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 110 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are dull and heavy at 13½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 52,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12¾c.; 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@19½c., and 37,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11½c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made since our last of 250 bbls., in bond, at 71c. ℔ gallon; market buoyant.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted easier on a rather livelier business. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 600 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℔ lb.; 22,500 bushels Grain at 2½@2¼d. ℔ bushel; and 1,000 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d., ℔ 280 lbs. For a Mediterranean port, a brig, with staves, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mr. D. H. Harkins and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The British Foreign Office has received no information whatever in regard to the alleged attempt to assassinate Queen Victoria in Switzerland. The dispatch published came through the regular news channel.

The international yacht-race has been postponed until Tuesday.

The *Patrie* advises the settlement of the *Alabama* claims by decision of one of the great Powers, appointed by England or America as an arbiter in the case.

On Friday the whole edition of *La Lanterne* (newspaper) was again seized by the Paris Police.

The German Government is taking measures to secure the welfare of immigrants during the journey between Europe and the United States.

Admiral Farragut is still in Constantinople. He last week had an interview with the Russian Ambassador to the Porte.

The Russian Government is in receipt of later dispatches from Bokhara. The Emir had signified his willingness to accept the terms of peace offered by the Czar, with the exception, however, of the duty of building fortifications.

The steamship *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool Aug. 12 and Queenstown Aug. 13, arrived at this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

Gen. Robert E. Lee has declined to deliver the address at the annual Fair of the Middle Georgia Farmers' and Mechanics' Club, as his regular exercises of Washington College will not permit him to be absent at the time set.

An Ottawa telegram says that an attempt was made on Thursday to spirit away an important witness against Whalen in the trial for the assassination of Hon. Darcy McGee.

The Washington *Star* learns that the suit of Kimberly & Bros., of Baltimore, against Gen. Butler has been withdrawn, they stating that it was instituted by mistake by their attorney, Mr. Addison. Attorney-General Evarts has answered—negatively it is understood—the request of the counsel for Gen. Butler that he should appear for the defendant under the act of Congress. The withdrawal of the suit, however, ends the matter.

Attorney-General Evarts has gone to Vermont to spend a fortnight with his family.

Two car loads of peaches, in all about 45,000 pounds, passed through Columbus on Friday morning, in course of shipment from Warren County, Ohio, to this City. The great demand and high prices are causing heavy shipments to be made in this direction.

Among the visitors at the White Sulphur Springs, Va., on Thursday, were the following: Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gen. Beauregard, Gen. John Echols, Col. Bonner of New-Orleans, Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, Gen. Joseph Hooker of Mississippi, Gov. Aiken, Gov. Pickens and family, Hon. Thomas S. Flournoy and wife, Gen. Green and family of North Carolina, Hon. A. H. H. Stuart and family, Com. M. F. Maury, Hon. R. T. Merrick, Gen. Ewell, Hon. Anthony Kennedy and family of Maryland, Gov. Letcher, Gov. Weller of California, Gov. Stockdale of Texas, and Bishop Johns.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in Worcester, Mass., Friday night. Addresses were made by Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. W. W. Rice and Hon. P. Emory Aldrich. The Republican campaign was fairly inaugurated. A Grant and Colfax Club was formed, with H. P. Aldrich, President.

The Massachusetts State Prohibitory Committee have issued an address to the Republicans of Massachusetts, urging a return to the Prohibitory Liquor law, closing as follows: "Impressed with these views, we urge you to select delegates to the approaching Republican State Convention, who on this question truly represent the Republican Party; men, who in its behalf will demand with no ambiguous voice the repeal of the present liquor law, and a return to the former policy of the Commonwealth. In the hands of such men every interest of the State and the future of the Republican Party may be safely trusted."

Taylor, who commenced walking 100 miles in 24 consecutive hours, Friday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at Fitchburg, for $500, gave it up at 3:43 P. M. Saturday, having walked 88½ miles in 18 hours and 31 minutes, resting 5 hours and 12 minutes.

A Toronto dispatch, dated Saturday, says that the receipts of the new crop of barley up to date amount to 40,000 bushels. The prices averaged on the street $1 06, being the highest ever before obtained at this season. Two cargoes have already been shipped. It is expected that Canada will export about 750,000 more bushels than last year.

R. B. Baptist, a lawyer, died suddenly on the 18th inst, while speaking at the bar in Boydton, Virginia.

The trial of Robert Garbut, for the murder of Amable La Plant, was concluded in Detroit on Friday by a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Hon. L. D. Evans, who was until recently a member of the Conservative Executive Committee of Texas, has openly declared for Grant and Colfax.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky have issued an address congratulating the party for their victory in the recent elections.

A Louisville paper learns that it is highly probable Gen. D. H. Hill will determine to locate in Kentucky, and associate himself with Rev. B. H. McCown in the management of that successful and popular institution Forest Home Academy.

Three men, who have been working as engineers in the vicinity of Bull Run, Penn., were arrested on Friday, on the charge of being concerned in the great Beninghoff robbery. It is said that some time since Deputy Sheriff Kinney, of Petroleum Centre, got hold of a clue to what is alleged to be a gang which perpetrated the robbery, but which is wholly unconnected with that which was led by Jim Saegar, of Saegartown. From time to time Mr. Kinney has succeeded in obtaining the information which led to the arrest of the above-mentioned. The names of the parties arrested are not given.

A temperance meeting was held at the Forsyth-street Church yesterday afternoon which was very largely attended. Chauncey Shaffer addressed the meeting at considerable length in condemnation of the vice of intemperance, and quite a number signed the pledge.

The Democracy of Portland, Me., united in a grand demonstration Saturday night, when they welcomed Mr. Pendleton to their town. A meeting was held, and Mr. Pendleton delivered two addresses. He speaks in Hartford, Conn., Tuesday evening.

The gas works at Southbridge, Mass., blew up Saturday night. Seven men are reported to have been killed and four to have sustained serious injuries.

A gang of thieves numbering about half a dozen young roughs, who have committed their depredations in Brooklyn for some time past, were arrested yesterday. One of their number having been arrested, and, thinking he had been betrayed, exposed the whole party.

Cotton closed firmly on Saturday, on, however, a light trade. Breadstuffs were generally lower and less active. Provisions and Groceries were moderately dealt in. The Freight market was somewhat brisker, but rates were quoted easier for shippers. There were 447 vessels of all classes in port.

The Prospect.

We have heard thus far the voice of Oregon and of Kentucky. The former came to us before the Democratic Party had announced either its policy or its candidates. The result of the election in that State indicates, therefore, no more than did the elections of last Autumn. Those elections proved clearly that there was an aversion to an extreme policy. When the election was held in Oregon, it was the general impression that the Democratic Party would take a far different course from that which it actually adopted in July; that it would learn a lesson from former defeats; that it would honestly accept the popular verdict of 1866, and reject its exploded fallacies of State sovereignty and "a white man's Government." This impression proved to be false; and when Oregon speaks next November we shall witness the indignation of the people of that State against a party which has reopened questions that were supposed to be settled at the cost of so much blood and treasure.

The result of the election in Kentucky is not strange. In 1860 the Democratic vote, as against the Republican, stood 143,703 to 1,364. In 1864, when the Union sentiment was quickened by the existence of a struggle then actually going on between loyalty and treason, the Union vote rose to 27,786 against an opposition of 64,301. This vote it will be remarked—counting both the Union and the Opposition—fell over 50,000 short of the vote of 1860, and these 50,000 voters were in the Confederate army. If they had voted, the Opposition would have reached 118,000. They were present in 1866; yet the justice of the fourteenth amendment was so evident that the Republican vote gained over 30,000, rising to 68,035. In 1867 the reaction affected Kentucky as it did other States, and the Republican vote stood 33,939 against an Opposition of 103,392. This year, owing to a local sentiment peculiar to Kentucky, and which can not be considered as affecting any Northern State, there has been a transference of nearly 8,000 votes to the Opposition, which has also gained from other sources about 4,000 more; so that the result stands, Opposition 115,524, Republican 26,275, giving a Democratic majority of 89,249, against a majority last year of 69,453. No one who understands the terrorism which prevails in Kentucky can be surprised at this result. And in this connection it is a remarkable fact that the total vote cast this year is less than in 1860, and 14,000 less than in 1866. It is estimated—and we see no reason to doubt the statement—that at the late election fully 25,000 votes were not polled, two-thirds of which would have been Republican. Thus the Kentucky election, when we consider all the elements which entered into it, gives really no indication as to the vote in other States, and by no means justifies the premature confidence of the Democratic Party.

We are not disposed to be over-confident, but we believe that the elections to be held in Vermont and Maine, on the 1st and 14th of September, will result in strong Republican gains over the majorities of 1867. In California, which holds its election Sept. 2, there was a Democratic majority of over 9,000 last year. But the Republican vote was then divided between two candidates. This State gave Lincoln a majority of 18,000 in 1864, and we believe it will give Grant as large a majority in November.

On the 13th of October four States hold elections—Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. West Virginia holds its election on the 14th. In regard to the latter State there is no doubt; in 1866 the Republican majority was nearly 7,000, and it will certainly not be less this Autumn. In both Iowa and Indiana we expect a Republican majority equal to that of 1864. Ohio was carried last year by a Republican majority of 3,000; this Autumn that majority will be increased, probably ten-fold. Pennsylvania last year gave the Democrats less than 1,000 majority; this year it bids fair, with proper effort, to go Republican.

But, after all, our trust is not so much in statistics as in the people, who have always shown themselves equal to the emergency presented. We know that a solid white vote can carry all the Southern States for Blair and Seymour; we know also that many of the negroes will be coerced to vote the same ticket. In those States, therefore, we will not venture a prediction. But it seems to us certain that in the Northern States, where the people all vote freely, there will be so decided a majority for Grant and Colfax that the Southern vote, whichever way it may turn, will be of no importance.

Doubtless the Democratic Party, if it had adopted the wisest course, might have retained over 200,000 votes given in its favor in 1867. But it has been diving too deep. It seeks to undermine the very foundations upon which rest our national prosperity, credit and security. Is it to be supposed for one moment that a party which proposes to carry us back to the situation which we occupied in 1860 can be supported by the people? And does not the Democratic Party propose precisely this? Does it not go back to the very questions the agitation about which brought on civil war? In pronouncing the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional and void, it proposes distinctly to annul the Constitutions of the reconstructed States, and the moment this purpose is executed, what follows? The disfranchisement of the negroes, in the first place, and then, in order to keep the black race in subjection, there must be a return to the enslavement of negroes in some sort, either by the old system or by oppressive black codes like those which reconstruction suppressed. The success of the Democratic Party, proposing what that party proposes, would undo all that the war accomplished, both as regards slavery and State sovereignty. It is not strange, then, that Cobb and Hampton and the rest preach to the South a revival of the "lost cause."

But do the people want this "lost cause" revived? Have they forgotten the war forced upon them by the Southern branch of the Democratic Party, and the terrible burden of debt incurred, to say nothing of the sacrifice of precious lives? If they have thus forgotten, then there is some chance of a Democratic triumph in the November elections. But the American people are noted for long memories. They were magnanimous—they were willing to bury the war in the most absolute oblivion, when once its legitimate results were accomplished. But the Democratic Party would not let them do this. It has revived all the old issues. The people met those issues once, and they are prepared to meet them again.

Financial Results of Republican Rule.

When the Democrats arraign the Republican administration of the national finances, they presume upon popular forgetfulness of the condition in which the National Treasury was left at the close of Buchanan's term. They accuse the party now in power of incompetency and extravagance, and claim for the Democratic Party the glory of thrifty and successful management. The best answer to the accusation and the boast is obtained by recalling the embarrassments which the Democracy left as a legacy after eight years of party rule. The Government at that time had neither money nor credit. It was unable to fulfill its current obligations. It could borrow only on usurious terms, and had no hold whatever on the moneyed confidence of the country. In this state of affairs, and with the further strain upon the means of the Government arising out of the rebellion, the Republicans assumed the duties of the Government. Everything seemed against them. Yet they succeeded in raising money at rates more favorable than those to which the Democrats, in a period of peace, were compelled to submit, and carried the Government through the protracted war without a single financial disaster. They were required to organize a fiscal system adapted to the emergency, to create a currency which performs its functions perfectly, and to negotiate large domestic loans; and all this they did in circumstances of extreme difficulty. Their plans of taxation were necessarily crude, but they served the purposes of Government without entailing serious distress upon the people. The debt they incurred was enormous, but it was the inevitable accompaniment of a Democratic rebellion, and brought to light the faith reposed by the people in the measures and objects of the dominant party. These general facts constitute a justification of the financial management of the war, at least as against Democratic criticism.

Senator Sherman, in his admirable campaign address, shows that the vindication of the party may be carried much further. The success which marked its management while the war lasted has been worthily followed by reforms rendered feasible by the restoration of peace. Of the expenditures since the war, a large proportion has been connected with it—as in the settlement of claims, the payment of bounties, pensions and interest, and the conduct of affairs in the South pending reconstruction. "Every dollar of these items," Mr. Sherman remarks, is "properly chargeable to the Democratic Party, which is responsible for the war." The reduction of the debt has meanwhile gone on. Congress has abolished a large amount of internal taxation, besides simplifying the collection of the taxes that remain. It has cut down the civil list from $53,000,000 to $38,000,000, has reduced the appropriations for the War Department to $33,000,000, and has carried retrenchment into other branches of the public service with a vigor which reduces the aggregate appropriations for ordinary expenses from $146,000,000 to $91,000,000. The Funding bill passed by Congress, but pocketed by Mr. Johnson, laid the foundation for a conversion of indebtedness that will probably reduce the interest on the bonds from $141,000,000 to less than $100,000,000.

It were absurd to contend that all has been done which the interests of the country require. Retrenchment may be pushed much further. The system of taxation may be rendered still more easy and productive. Other reforms will be possible so soon as the subject of reconstruction shall be disposed of finally. Enough has been effected, however, to prove that Congress, with all its faults, has labored strenuously and profitably to lighten public burdens, and purge the Government of the corruption and waste engendered by the war.

Baron Von Beust's Speech at the Vienna Schuetzenfest.

The speech of Baron von Beust at the banquet which brought to a close the great meeting of riflemen at Vienna, is not a little remarkable as an indication of what the actuating principles of Austrian policy for the future are likely to be. The meeting itself had taken throughout a decidedly political tone, almost every shade of German politics having been represented in speeches made by the riflemen on different occasions. Workingmen had denounced the idea of nationalities as "superannuated," and asserted that questions affecting the workingman were continental, not German. Others were for national unity, by whatever means accomplished. South German riflemen had inveighed strongly against the arbitrary and tyrannical nature of Prussian rule, and contrasted it with the constitutional freedom enjoyed by Austria. So prevalent, indeed, were sentiments of this nature among the speakers, that Baron von Beust had felt it necessary to put Count von Bismarck in mind that, Austria now being free, he was powerless to infringe upon the liberty of speech possessed by the riflemen. But after thus dealing a highly artistic back-handed blow at his Prussian rival, under pretext of an apology, Baron von Beust took every occasion to show himself among the riflemen, and at the close of the meeting he addressed them as a body, treating, in guarded but tolerably clear language, the larger questions of German politics and the position now occupied by the Austrian Empire. He assured his non-Austrian hearers that, though he had become a good Austrian, he had none the less remained a good German. He admitted that every German wished for an united, powerful and free Germany, but he more than implied that the late war had not fully attained the wished-for result. The following passage, in which, after lamenting that "violent collision," he seems to hint at the part he hopes will be taken by Austria, is significant:

"May these unhappy experiences not be lost! Catch-words and programmes, however conformable they may be to the tendencies of the public mind, are not in themselves sufficient to lead to the common good, and rarely succeed in bringing about an agreement in what that common good consists. Just and equitable ideas, resolute and honorable acts—these reconcile parties and bring nations together. [Cheers.] The policy of Austria no longer presses itself into the affairs of Germany, and no aspirations after vengeance fill the public mind in this Empire—[loud cheers]—but no treaty prevents Austria from acquiring esteem, confidence and regard by what her people or her Government produce and create."

These words point most unmistakably toward a South German Confederation as the object to which Baron von Beust's aspirations tend. Further on, too, he spoke of the task of "free development of moral and material resources," which Austria had placed before herself, as one which could be rendered easier by "frank and honest sympathy," such as that given by those who had come from other German countries to take part in the gathering.

Taken together with his recent denial that any *rapprochement* between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin had really taken place, this speech of the Austrian Minister shows that the idea of reconciling the unification of Germany with the existence within it of a Southern Confederation, of which Austria shall be the chief Power, is not yet abandoned. As he himself, however, observed, such questions are no longer decided by Cabinets and Princes; it is the people of Germany that must settle them. But as long as Austria pursues whatever objects she may have in view by means such as Baron von Beust has pointed out as forming her true policy, she can scarcely fail to secure the regard and esteem for which he hopes. Austria is at least as well entitled to whatever she gains by "the development of moral and material resources" as Prussia is to what she has gained by the sword.

The Fall Trade.

Our trade is undergoing some modifications which influence its periods of activity both Fall and Spring. When six and eight months' credit were allowed the Fall trade was active in July and August, inasmuch as the time allowed covered part of that devoted to the distribution of the goods. Now, however, the length of credit is much shortened, ten, thirty, sixty or ninety days, according to circumstances, being substituted, with such an advantage to the purchaser in favor of the shortest time, in the way of large discounts—two per cent. off on domestics, and six per cent. on most other goods—that neglect to avail of it is looked upon as a confession of weakness. But the most striking effect in postponing the period of activity at each season, is produced by the telegraph and the express system. Those large houses in the interior which have agencies at New-York, instead of sending long letters, as was the custom under the old system, presenting a weekly *resumé* of the business at home, use the telegraph daily, generally on an arrangement as to price, and hence purchases of goods are made by them no longer in advance of the time when their distribution over that locality will commence than is necessary. Goods are sent home by slow lines or fast lines, at low freights, or high freights, as the situation permits. All merchants in the interior rely much more on the telegraph and express lines than heretofore, the advantages derived from them being considered equivalent to a lengthening of the time of credit. In former years the transportation of goods to the interior was slow and difficult, it is now prompt and easy, even to distant portions of the Union. We can scarcely conceive now of the situation of New-York previous to 1850 or thereabouts, when by the opening of the Hudson River Railroad to Albany—followed not long after by that of the Harlem—direct communication with the interior of our State was first had in the Winter, except by circuitous lines outside of the State. The River was closed, on an average, one hundred and four days each year, and we were practically excluded from communication with the great body of the State, as well as with many interior States. It was the habit then to purchase stocks early, and for housekeepers in New-York to lay up their supplies for an entire Winter, a matter now left to the provident circumspection and diligent foresight of dealers in these articles.

There are many merchants who are disappointed because our Fall trade does not commence as early as it did when we were without facilities of communication with the interior during the close of navigation. It would indicate an extraordinary want of facility of disposition among the merchants of the interior if they had not availed themselves of the wonderful advantages which the telegraph and express communications by railroad have created to delay their purchases for three, four or five weeks, according to the distance from New-York, of their respective places of business. The time, therefore, for greatest activity is still to come with the prospect, seldom more decisive, of a large and remunerative business.

The South, from the loss on cotton unfortunately experienced by the planters of last year's crops, cannot be in market until at least the assurances are ample that their wheat, corn, and cotton crops of this year will lift them out of difficulty. The credit of the whole region must necessarily remain impaired by the results of last year's industry, but all accounts agree that their crops promise to be abundant and good. The country, and especially the South, is now bare of goods, and it is equally certain that no extraordinary supply exists in our importing markets, or among the manufacturers, or the jobbers, who are now found in the principal interior markets.

The Southern producers will be spurred by their wants to hurry their crops to market earlier than usual, and it is not improbable, as their wheat and corn ripen sooner than Western, that the large English demand will in part be met by Southern States after Chicago shall have been exhausted of her present surplus. At $1 10 per bushel here it seemed that the region which sends its productions to Chicago had no Indian corn, but at $1 20 per bushel at New-York, it has since been poured into Chicago at the rate of about 150,000 bushels per day, due probably to the fact that the most distant producers were induced to haul to market. Liverpool is obliged to accede to this price for Western mixed, at which rate some purchases have been made. The steamer *Russia* took out some 8,000 bushels on her late voyage, which is unusual, as this transportation is left to the slower lines. Corn went up on a New-England demand two cents and upward per bushel above this price, although the London and Liverpool quotations remained at thirty-five shillings per quarter of eight bushels. Thirty-three of our bushels are nearly the same as thirty-two of the English Imperial bushels.

The question whether or not the price of grain for the ensuing twelve months will be fixed at Liverpool, which represents the purchasing and consuming interest, or by New-York, which represents a part of the producing interest, depends on the proportion in which the world's supply exceeds the demand, and by what countries the excess is held. It seems quite improbable that Russia, though of immense extent and of corresponding differences in climate, can be so serious a competitor with us in her cereals in the Liverpool market, as she was last year, when she furnished 4,489,880 cwt. of wheat, against our 3,817,082, out of 17,696,503, the whole of the six months' importation of wheat by England up to July 1. The drought from which she suffered extended not only along her Baltic, but her Black Sea provinces, and it is acknowledged to have been severe. The port on the waters flowing into the Baltic, next in importance to all the Russian ports in the cereals, is Dantzic, in Prussia. Prussia supplied England with 2,213,473 cwt. of the above quantity; and, as some of her provinces are near to those on the Baltic, which have suffered very severely from drought, it is not unreasonable to suppose that Dantzic may not enjoy her usual exportation of grain. Spain, this year, will be an importer rather than an exporter; and it is fair to infer that the order of the French opening French ports to grain free of tonnage duty after October is founded on the want of grain; and whether the order mean war or diminished production, she will not be an exporter of grain. She sent to England only 12,984 cwt. of the quantity above mentioned.

The first reports from California led many to suppose that a surplus of seventeen million bushels of grain would be harvested this year; but later calculations reduce the quantity to twelve millions of bushels or under. It seems that several vessels are now waiting for wheat at San Francisco, but they are delayed in loading from the fact that labor is not equal to the task of harvesting and sending off the grain to market in immediate succession, even if, in the transportation to England, it would be safe to encounter the heat of a tropical summer on the Pacific, as well as on the Atlantic, with a fresh crop. The grain, however, is much drier than ours at this season of the year.

The delays now suffered will doubtless have its influence, in arranging for further shipments, over the English, who are busy in all the markets of the world, to enable them to maintain what their newspapers assert, that that their own crop of wheat is sufficient, to lower the price from sixty-two shillings per quarter to from fifty-four to sixty. There are great difficulties about conducting trade with California, in grain alone, at present, owing to the distance, the difficulty of loading with rapidity from the want of storehouses and the conveniences which appertain to a large market. Vessels must have an outward cargo to San Francisco from England, or some intermediate port, as well as a return cargo, to make the trade profitable. Great reliance is also placed by Great Britain on the Southern States for procuring supplies of grain, a measure which is now being canvassed by her agents here with great activity.

Our impressions are that our Northern Atlantic States will be able, for this season at least, to prevent any important reduction in the price of such grain as is required for the English market. Our farmers, particularly in the Northwest, have been bare of grain, and are willing and able to hold it, unless they are tempted into market by a remunerative price. It is the policy of our farmers to store a sufficient quantity for their own use to be consumed during the period when the succeeding crop is undergoing the hardening process—a habit of great usefulness, as it tends to prevent famine, and adds to the substantial wealth and power of the country.

It is unquestionable that England will require food from us of all descriptions in large quantities, and her usual proportion of American cotton, and it is safe to infer that we shall have an active and remunerative trade this Fall as the result.

MINOR TOPICS.

The fact that the largely increased mortality of last week over the previous week—an increase of *eighty-eight*—is attributed by the President of the Board of Health to the use of the flesh of diseased cattle, will startle the most careless, and compel everybody to give personal attention to the matter. There is no doubt that even since the facts about this disease have been known, there have been attempts to introduce the meat of infected cattle to our markets; and there is no doubt of the success of some of the attempts. The Board of Health are perfectly justified in going to the full extent of their powers to prevent its introduction under any pretext. The public will support them in any caution they may take. Only by stringent measures can a panic be prevented, which will be far more damaging to butchers and cattle dealers than the temporary troubles they now suffer. At the same time we are of the opinion that a part at least of the increased mortality of last week may be attributed to the oppressive and unwholesome weather.

Gen. Grant not only declines to make any attempts at windy eloquence himself—not only refuses to indulge in speech-making, but is even getting weary of those who undertake to deliver long-winded speeches for him. At Dubuque, the other day, he said to an enthusiastic crowd who gathered under the piazza of his hotel: "I have come among you for no political purpose, and do not design to make you any speech; *nor do I desire that any speeches should be made on my account.* I thank you all, and wish you good evening."

In our financial columns will be found a letter from the Comptroller of the Currency in reference to the recent statement of the *Commercial Advertiser* about the surreptitious abstraction from the office of the Comptroller of a package of notes of the denomination of $50 and $100, prepared for the First National Bank of Jersey City.

We give elsewhere a couple of the rather curious letters which John Ruskin is writing to a London journal on the principles that ought to regulate labor, profit and capital, or what are ordinarily called the laws of political economy. We fear that neither Mr. Stewart, Mr. Astor, Mr. Vanderbilt, nor Gen. De Peyster, would agree to the following remark: "All rates of interest or modes of profit on capital which render possible the rapid accumulation of fortunes, are simply forms of taxation, by individuals, on labor, purchase, or transport; and are highly detrimental to the national interests, being, indeed, no means of national gain, but only the abstraction of small gains from many to form the large gain of one."

Business men who are now coming back to the City from their Summer vacation, address their first inquiries to the state of trade and its prospects. It appears by our financial review that the import trade of this port during last week exhibited more activity, with some slight modification of prices, favorable to buyers. There was more doing in dry goods and groceries, the offerings of which were on an enlarged scale, and a moderately active trade was reported in East India goods. A fair degree of animation was apparent in the export trade of the port, breadstuffs, provisions, tobacco and petroleum making a creditable showing on the clearances. Further shipments of hay, to the amount of some 3,200 bales, are reported, all to Liverpool, and there was also a partial revival of cotton exports. Advices relative to the growing cotton crop continue quite favorable, giving promise of a yield considerably in excess of last year, but prices stiffened a little under foreign news and the domestic demand. Lower values were made for all kinds of breadstuffs, under a diminished inquiry, both for home use and shipment, and export operations in flour and grain were moderate during the week, while provisions also sold less freely, and generally closed less firmly.

Of course, if Seymour and Blair were in power, they would not expect Grant, as General of the army, to be the agent for executing their revolutionary programme of compelling the army to undo its "usurpations" at the South, dispersing the Southern State Governments, and restoring the Toombs-Cobb-Wise-Hampton party to power. Gen. Grant would unquestionably resign his position in the army rather than execute such work. Nor would the next highest officer in the army (Lieut.-Gen. Sherman) be any more likely to undertake it. Nor would Sheridan, or Meade, or Thomas be at all likely to take any part in rebuilding the rebel power which they have just knocked into ruins. We suppose Generalissimo Blair would himself march through the South at the head of the army, executing the work of destruction which he has planned.

Dr. Morris, one of the Sanitary Inspectors for the Board of Health, found a herd (27) of dairy cows, the other day, at Amenia, suffering from contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Though seven of them had died and three more were very ill, yet during all the time the milk from the cows had been daily forwarded for consumption in New-York City. Dr. Morris very properly ordered the whole herd in quarantine, and also ordered that no more milk from this diseased herd be sent to the City. We are glad to see these evidences of vigilance and vigor. Think of eating the flesh and drinking the milk of these scrofulous brutes! It is as bad as the old "stump-tail" business.

Let any one compare the speeches (see yesterday's Times) delivered at the Boston-Chinese banquet by the intellectual luminaries of the "Hub," with those lately delivered in this City at the Chinese banquet, by men who make no pretension to "giant intellects." Among the speakers at Boston, beside the Governor, the Mayor and Mr. Burlingame, were Hon. Charles Sumner, Caleb Cushing, Oliver Wendell Holmes (who spoke in rhyme,) Ralph Waldo Emerson, E. P. Whipple, and so on. How poorly the efforts of these great men of Boston contrast with the learned, witty, brilliant, comprehensive, cosmopolitan speeches of Messrs. Fenton, Hoffman, Evarts, Ruggles, Dudley Field and Hitchcock. The grave wit of Mayor Hoffman, the sparkling eloquence of Attorney-General Evarts, the learned discourse on the great question of international coinage by S. B. Ruggles, the statesmanlike speech of Mr. Field, and the historical review of Prof. Hitchcock, were not only relished by the Chinese Ambassadors, but by the newspaper readers of the country. In Boston, the Ambassadors must have lost all patience with Sumner's wearisome history of Marco Polo, Emerson's schoolboy narrative, and Whipple's talk. The only remarks worth listening to were the few brief sentences of Caleb Cushing, who was himself formerly our Minister to China. We shall not be surprised if the Ambassadors report to the Celestial Emperor that the real "hub" of the intellectual universe is New-York.

A well-informed writer from Rome reports that the Papal negotiations with the Court of the Tuileries have resulted happily. Not only does the most perfect accord exist between the French Government and the Papal Court, but both the Emperor and his Foreign Minister have renewed their pledge that France will defend and uphold the Pope in every eventuality. At the same time the Italian Government is laboring hard to get the good will of France, and to induce the Emperor to adopt a policy more favorable to Italian interests. The design of the Italian Premier is to remove all grounds of complaint on both sides, by giving the Emperor satisfaction as to the Pontifical territory and Pontifical debt, and, on the other hand, inducing him to withdraw the French Corps of Occupation. The Emperor must have had work to shape his policy so as to be acceptable to both his suitors.

It is no wonder that the loyal people of the South, white as well as black, are afraid of the supremacy of Toombs, Cobb, Semmes, Hampton, Wise, Rhett, and the other rebel leaders who have sprung into prominence since the nomination of Seymour. The bitterness of these men against all who upheld the Union cause, or who have maintained Republican principles, is undisguised. And they have given warning that in case they obtain power, they will make the South too hot to hold either the whites or the blacks who have dared to set themselves up against their hereditary masters.

The English papers all noticed the landing of Jefferson Davis at Liverpool some weeks ago, which was gratifying enough. But the *Globe*, being of a very observing turn of mind, remarked that Mrs. Davis has apparently a dash of mulatto blood in her veins, and the children show the same rich tinge. How pleasant it is to have friends who appreciate all one's little feelings and prejudices! All England in consultation could hardly have hit upon a compliment that its recipients would have considered more insulting.

The old time contempt of Americans for the "pent-up-Utica" idea was hardly inferior to that now entertained for the "whole boundless continent" theory. True to this progressive order of things, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his poem of welcome to the Chinese Embassy at the Boston banquet, in a manner worthy of one of the picturesque and musical bards of the "Flowery Land," exhorted California to

Open wide her gates of gold
To the Dragon's banner fold!
Till Nevada's breezes fan
The snowy peaks of Ta-Sieue-Shan,—
Till Erie blends its waters blue
With the waves of Tung-Ting-Hu,—
Till deep Missouri lends its flow
To swell the rushing Hoang-Ho!

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

BARBE BLEUE.

Mr. Bateman is probably not aware of the fact that he is a philanthropist, but toward that large portion of the human family who are engaged in furnishing amusements to the public he has acted with more than ordinary benevolence. He has given them the means of prospering in the world. It is not necessary to refer to the past. The present will suffice for an illustration. He is playing "Barbe Bleue" at Niblo's, and many places of amusement are closed. Why Niblo's should be open and flourishing is a thing which we will not pretend to explain. But it is a fact. On the strength of this extraordinary circumstance we are about to have an early musical season, and here is where Mr. Bateman's philanthropy comes in. He has supplied every one of his opponents with the means of doing as well as himself. *Barbe Bleue*—the wickedest widower on the stage—is to some extent the medium. For instance, we are to have "Barber Blu" at Kelly & Leon's on Wednesday; and on the following Monday "Barber Brown" at the San Francisco Minstrels; shortly afterward we are to have "Blue Beard" at the New-York Theatre; and at Wood's Museum and Grau's French Theatre, opera bouffe is to be the staple commodity. With five zealous imitators in the field, Mr. Bateman may well feel satisfied.

The success of "Barbe Bleue" last week was uninterrupted. It will, of course, continue on the bills until further notice. Mr. Bateman, as we have hinted, has effected a permanent arrangement with Mr. Pike, by which he becomes the manager of the handsomest theatre in America. He will transfer his troupe from Niblo's to Pike's in November—much to the satisfaction, we take it, of our west-side friends. In the interim, as his company is unusually strong, and there is no occasion to disturb either the *caste* or the run of "Barbe Bleue," the manager has determined on sending a flying column to the "Dominion" and other places. The company, strange to say, will include all the artists who achieved the first success of opera bouffe in this City. That inimitable little actress and singer, Mlle. Tostee, is the prima donna. She is supported by Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Mathilde, Mme. Hamilton and Mlle. Louise Hamilton. The male artists are M. Decre, (tenor,) Messrs. Guidon, Doran and Hamilton, and the incomparable trio, Messrs. Leduc, Duschesne and Lagriffoul. The chorus and orchestra have been selected with Mr. Bateman's usual carefulness, and will be under the direction of Mr. Birgfeld. There can be no doubt about the success of the excursion. Opera bouffe, presented by such artists, is a Metropolitan luxury. It could only be possible elsewhere, under the peculiar circumstances which render the best of artists unnecessary to Mr. Bateman, owing to the success of "Barbe Bleue." The company opens at Montreal on Monday next, the 31st inst.

MAPLESON—MARETZEK.

The week has produced its usual number of rumors anent the Mapleson-Academy incursion. It is again affirmed that the second operatic manager of England will be here in October, and that the lease of the Academy of Music has been "secured"—whatever that may mean—for the Fall and Winter season. In the course of a fortnight these rumors will be reproduced in the London papers, and a little later they will be copied and quoted again in American journals. So far we have seen no statement of Mr. Mapleson that he intended bringing his company to this country. Every suggestion of the sort has proceeded from a cis-Atlantic source. The wish, we fear, has been father to the thought. Still there is some foundation for a reasonable excitement. Tietjens & Kellogg, both members of Mr. Mapleson's troupe will undoubtedly be here, and every lover of music will heartily give them welcome. The company who are to support these artists is formed of material also "secured" from Her Majesty's Opera, but it is such as Mr. Mapleson would scarcely venture to send to Manchester, Liverpool or Dublin. The tenors for instance are said to be Ferensi and Bulterini, both of whom were dead failures at Drury Lane; the first as *Raoul* in the "Huguenots," and the second as the *Duke* in "Rigoletto." Very different these to Mongini or Fraschini, the two greatest tenors now alive. Mlle. Sinico is but a poor substitute for Mlle. Trebelli, and so on with the rest. An exception must be made in favor of Mr. Santley, who, *if* he comes, will undoubtedly add to the renown of the troupe. He is an admirable baritone—full-voiced as a vocalist, and intelligent as an actor. But after all, can such a company fulfill the expectations that are formed of it? We think not; especially when it is remembered that the orchestra and chorus will have to be "picked up" on this side.

Mr. Maretzek has accepted the situation with great complacency. He is willing that Mr. Mapleson or any one else should try their luck at the Academy of Music. In the interval he has determined to try the capacity of the West, and in a way that has not before been attempted. He has already in marching order two companies: one of Italian artists for the fashionables; the other of German artists for the faithful. He can thus satisfy the two publics which are found in every American city, and without exhausting either. Three performances a week of Italian opera, and four of German, will be the modest limit of his performances. On such a basis he is able to afford an *ensemble* utterly unknown out of New-York. He has secured the best orchestra and the finest chorus that ever left the City. It is only a practical musician, like Mr. Maretzek, who looks at these things with anything like earnestness. Speculators regard them as superfluities; but we are persuaded that our friends in the great cities of the West will appreciate the vast difference between a skeleton company and one that is compact and solid in all its departments. It means that in the cities which Mr. Maretzek visits the good folk will have an opera, for the first time, complete in all its departments. The *repertoire* which Mr. Maretzek intends to present to his patrons consists of the following works: In Italian, "Les Vespres Sicilliennes," "L'Etoile du Nord," "Lurline," (by Wallace,) and "Un Jour de Bonheur," (the latest work by Auber.) The two operas last named are given for the first time in America. In German the *repertoire* is as follows: "Fidelio," by Beethoven, "Faust," by Gounod; the "Zauberflöte," by Mozart, and two important novelties—"Indra," by Flotow, and the "Meistersinger," by Wagner. Such a programme, we venture to say, would insure the success of a season in New York. We give a list of the members of Mr. Maretzek's two troupes. In Italian opera: Mme. Agatha States, Signora Rosa Cellini, (first appearance in America,) Mlle. Louise Durand, (first appearance,) Miss Isabella McCulloch, Signor P. Brignoli, Signor G. Piccioli, (first appearance,) Signor G. Ronconi, Signor Carlo Orlandini and Signor Antonucci. In German opera: Mme. Anna de La Grange, Mme. Rotter, Fraulein Jenny Appel, (first appearance,) Herr Habelman, Herr Fischer Achton, (first appearance,) Herr Wilhelm Formes and Herr Joseph Hermans. We omit the names of the smaller people. Mr. Maretzek's campaign begins at Chicago on the 28th of September. From thence he proceeds to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston. He will play only for six weeks in New-York.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* says that there is now in the Russian capital the richest Chinese library in the world. It consists of 11,607 volumes, 1,168 wood engravings and 276 manuscripts. The books are upon all sorts of subjects, and among them are several rare works, one or two of which are unique, there being no copies of them in even the largest libraries of China. The library was collected by M. Skatchoff, now Consul-General in Pekin, during a residence of fifteen years in the Chinese Empire. Recently M. Skatchoff offered to sell it for 9,000 roubles (4f. each) to the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg and the Russian Academy of Sciences, but both institutions were compelled to decline the offer for want of funds.

TELEGRAMS.

French Suggestion for the Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

Interview of Admiral Farragut and the Russian Ambassador to the Porte.

The Czar's Peace Propositions Accepted by the Emir of Bokhara.

FRANCE.

Semi-Official Suggestion in Regard to the Alabama Claims.

PARIS, Sunday, Aug. 23.

The *Patrie*, in an editorial on American affairs, advises that the dispute between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the *Alabama* claims, be referred to the arbitration of one of the Great Powers as the only method of arriving at a definite and final settlement.

The Edition of the Lanterne Seized and Confiscated.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The proprietors of the *Lanterne*, the editor of which was recently sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000 francs for a violation of the Press law, yesterday attempted to resume the publication of that paper. The police, however, was notified, and the entire edition was seized and confiscated before it left the office of the printer.

TURKEY.

Admiral Farragut in Constantinople.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 23.

Dispatches from Constantinople report that Admiral FARRAGUT still remains in that city. Last week he had an interview with Gen. IGNATIEF, the Russian Ambassador to the Sublime Porte; and subsequently the Admiral, in company with Gen. IGNATIEF, visited the Turkish Ministers, FUAD PASHA and ALI PASHA.

BOKHARA.

The Czar's Peace Propositions Accepted by the Emir.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The Government is in receipt of later dispatches from Bokhara. The Emir had signified his willingness to accept the terms of peace offered by the Czar, with the exception, however, of the duty of building fortifications.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reported Conspiracy to Assassinate Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

It is proper to state that the dispatch announcing the attempted assassination of Queen VICTORIA, in Switzerland, by a person supposed to belong to the Fenian organization, was received through the regular news channel. The Foreign Office, however, has received no advices of the affair beyond that contained in the telegram in question.

The International Yacht Race.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The international race between the American yacht *Sappho* and the English yachts *Condor*, *Onnara*, *Cambria*, and *Atine*, which was arranged to come off yesterday, has been postponed until Tuesday next.

The following regulations have been agreed upon: The race will be subject to the rules of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and the course is to be once around the Isle of Wight. No square sails will be allowed, but there is no limit as to the quantity or extent of other sails, or the number of men carried.

The *Sappho*, which is registered at New-York at 274 4-10 tons, is entered at 310 tons.

GERMANY.

The Leibnitz Horror—The Government to Protect Emigrants.

BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The case of the ship *Liebig* has been brought under the notice of the Government. This ship was formerly called the *Leibnitz*. During a voyage from Hamburg to New-York, some months ago, a violent type of cholera broke out among the passengers on board, caused, it was alleged, by the criminal conduct of the owner in furnishing insufficient food and shelter. The Government will take active measures to prevent a repetition of such horrors in the future.

Democratic Demonstration at Portland, Me—Welcome to Mr. Pendleton.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Aug. 23.

There was a grand Democratic demonstration here last evening on the occasion of the arrival of Hon. G. H. PENDLETON. There was an immense procession, including bearers of banners, torches and transparencies, and six bands of music. Delegations from neighboring towns and cities participated. The City Hall was packed, and an immense crowd filled the street in front of the building. A national salute was fired. Mr. PENDLETON spoke in the hall, and also addressed the multitude outside. Messrs. BREWSTER and HOLMES, of Boston, and other gentlemen also addressed the meeting. Great enthusiasm prevailed. After the meeting, Mr. PENDLETON was serenaded at the Falmouth Hotel. He leaves here on Monday and will speak in Hartford on Tuesday evening. He then goes West.

Second Adventists' National Camp Meeting.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, Aug. 23.

The National Camp Meeting of the Second Adventists will begin in this city to-morrow, and extend over one week. An immense gathering, including persons from nearly every State in the Union, is anticipated. The grove where the meeting is to be held was dedicated to-day with religious ceremonies, which were witnessed by 1,000 people.

New Route Between Montreal and New-York—New Steamer.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sunday, Aug. 23.

A new route has been formally opened between New-York, Boston and Montreal, *via* Rutland, Burlington and Plattsburg.

The new steamer *Oakes Ames*, built for a ferry-boat between Burlington and Plattsburg, has just had her trial trip, and proved a decided success.

Explosion of Gas Works at Southbridge, Mass.—Reported Loss of Seven Lives.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, Aug. 23.

The gas works at Southbridge were blown up last night, and seven men are reported killed and four severely injured.

New Cotton at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Aug. 23.

The first bale of new cotton was received here to-day.

Base Ball Match at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 23.

The Maryland Base Ball Club, of Baltimore, played a game with the Old Point Club, yesterday, beating them by a score of 60 to 15. A handsome entertainment was furnished after the game and speeches were made by Col. JAMES, WM. VAUGHN, and Mr. PEARSON, of the Creightons, and others. The Marylanders returned home by the evening boat.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 23.

PARDON FOR DR. MUDD.

The efforts to obtain a pardon for Dr. MUDD, the assassination conspirator, have been revived. The Medical Society of Howard County, Maryland, have sent a petition to the President for his release, in which they will be joined by other associations of that State. It is evident that the Maryland Democrats are anxious to bring this matter to a head before the expiration of the present Administration. All the petitions presented assert that Dr. MUDD has served three years' imprisonment for alleged but unproved complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN.

REMOVALS OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

The suit brought by GEO. W. ALEXANDER, late Assessor of the Eighth Pennsylvania District, against J. LAWRENCE GETZ, M. C., E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and others, charging them with conspiracy to defame his character and obtain his removal from office, is likely to prove important as a check to further removals based on statements of parties interested in them for political purposes. The warrants have been served on all of the respondents except Commissioner ROLLINS, and the hearing of the case will occur at Reading this week.

THE SUITS AGAINST GEN. BUTLER.

It is ascertained that the letter demanding the assistance of the Attorney-General for the defence of Gen. BUTLER in the suits brought against the latter was not written by BUTLER himself, but by Messrs. CUSHING & SCHLEY, his counsel. The letter is quite lengthy, and is now receiving proper attention. The demand is made under the law requiring the Attorney-General to defend ex-army officers in suits brought against them for acts performed while in the military service. It is probable, however, that the matter will be dropped very soon, as it is understood that KIMBERLY & BROTHER have agreed to withdraw their suit, and the suit brought by Col. WOOLLEY for false imprisonment does not come under this law.

SECRETARY WELLES.

Secretary WELLES is expected to return next Wednesday.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 23.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

WILLIAM P. MURRY, Esq., of St. Paul, has reached here from Venezuela.

It is said that Gen. MCMAHON, the new Minister to Paraguay, will be instructed to use his best efforts to restore peace between that Republic and the Allies now waging war against her, the United States Government having heretofore proposed its mediation to that end.

INTEREST ON REGISTERED BONDS.

Circulars are still being distributed from the office of the Treasurer of the United States to parties whose addresses can be obtained to whom interest is due on registered bonds of the United States. The list originally comprised about 1,500 names, and the aggregate amount of interest due on the various bonds owned by the parties was over $65,000 in gold. Recently several of the parties have been paid from the office of the Treasurer, but in a majority of cases they were National Banks and others, and the sums due them were not generally very large. There is still owing nearly, if not quite, $60,000. The bonds range from the dates of 1847, 1848, to as late as 1865. Among the names appearing on the list is that of LEWIS CASS, who is accredited with $2,670 due on bonds of 1865, which are returned to the Department as having been registered in New-York; and another to the Countess CAROLINE H. BONEHOEDEN, who is accredited with $450 on bonds issued under the act of July 17, 1861, registered at Philadelphia. The Treasurer is busily engaged in sending away to the parties interested circulars announcing the fact that they have amounts to their credit at the Department.

DECISION IN A RAILROAD CASE.

Judge UNDERWOOD, in the United States District Court, at Alexandria, Va., has rendered a decision in the case of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company. The Adams Express Company had made an application to restrain the receiver appointed by a Virginia State Court from exercising his functions. The latter Company had contracted, with STEVENS & PHELPS as its agents, to pay $70,000 due the City of Washington, and also to furnish motive power, cars, &c., for the road, to be held as property of the Express Company until the earnings of the road should pay for the same; in consideration of which the Company was allowed certain privileges on the road, a portion of the earnings being pledged to it. Judge UNDERWOOD stated that he did not consider the delivery of the road into the hands of the Receiver appointed by the Court as a contempt, but he looked upon it as null and void. He issued an order directing the redelivery of the road into the control of STEVENS & PHELPS, directing them as officers of the Court, and not as lessees, to take charge of and run the trains until such time as the Commissioners appointed by the Court shall make their report, when the case will come on for a final hearing.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

VIRGINIA.

Senator Sumner Invited to Speak in Virginia—His Reply.

ROOMS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 4, 1868.

Hon. Charles Sumner, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The Republicans of this State will hold a grand mass meeting in this city on the 20th instant, to ratify the nominations of GRANT and COLFAX. We have the honor to tender you an invitation to be present upon that occasion, to address us upon the questions now at issue before the American people. I do not remember that you have ever spoken upon the soil of any Southern State since the emancipation of the colored people, which also emancipated you, and made you a free man to come to Virginia and lift up your voice upon her soil for the rights of man, as you have ever done at home and in the Senate. Many of the Republicans of this State are men who feel that they owe, in great part, to you their elevation from a condition of the most degrading servitude to the position of men and citizens. Should you visit our State, a most hearty welcome awaits you, and the good that your voice, lifted among us may do, cannot be overestimated. Should it be possible for you to accept this invitation, please inform me at once, and I will make all arrangements necessary to secure your comfort while you are the guest of the Republicans of Virginia.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. EDWIN DUDLEY, Chairman.

MR. SUMNER'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1868.

DEAR SIR: It will not be in my power to be at the meeting to which you invite me. I know well how much I shall lose. Such a meeting would be full of inspiration. It is beautiful to think of Virginia thus redeemed to civilization and humanity. During the reign of slavery there was a peculiar barbarism in this State, not to be mentioned without a blush. The crop of human flesh was her staple. Thank God! this has disappeared. It remains that the constant crops of prejudice and indecent pretention, born of slavery, should disappear also. This can be brought about only by the triumph of equal rights. It was a Virginian who wrote the Declaration of Independence. I rejoice to believe that the State of JEFFERSON will recognize at last his principles. To do this, it must begin by renouncing the Rebel Party, which is the true name for our modern Democracy.

Accept my thanks and best wishes, and believe me, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

L. EDWIN DUDLEY, Esq., Chairman Republican Central Committee, Richmond, Va.

Gen. Rosecrans in Consultation with Gen. R. E. Lee—New Political Movement.

A telegram from White Sulphur Springs, West Va., states that Gen. ROSECRANS was there for the purpose of consulting with Gen. LEE and other Southern Generals in regard to a plan for a general reconciliation of the people of both sections of the country. In accordance with this programme a private meeting was held, at which Gens. Lee, Longstreet, Beauregard, Ewell, Echols, Anderson and Hunton, and A. H. Stephens, A. H. H. Stuart, John B. Baldwin, Govs. S. Stockdale, of Texas; Pickens, of South Carolina, and Walker, of Alabama, were present with Gen. Rosecrans. A long consultation took place and a plan of action was agreed upon, but nothing further has transpired of the proposed movement. It is believed that an address will be issued to the Southern people by their former leaders.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Speech by Senator Wilson at a Mass Meeting in Worcester, Mass.—Letter from Senator Sumner.

Hon. HENRY WILSON was one of the speakers at a Republican meeting in Worcester, Mass., on Friday evening. After returning thanks for the cordial greeting which was extended to him, he said:

I do not come here to-night to apologize for or to defend the position you have taken, or the Republican Party. That party numbers three millions of voters, and it needs no defence on any square mile of this Republic, or on any portion of God's green earth. Wherever there is a liberal progressive statesman, he is on the side of the Republican Party of the United States. Go to England! JOHN BRIGHT is with us. Go to France! every liberal is with us and for us. Go to any portion of Europe! the men who are living with their eyes open, whose judgments to-day are to be the judgments of hereafter, are with us to-day as they have been with us in the bloody war of the last four years. It is not for the Republican Party to apologize, for there has not been a great political question before the country in the last fourteen years in which the Republican Party has not been right, and the Democratic Party has not been wrong; not a single issue in which, measured by patriotism, love of country, liberty, impartial and universal, measured by justice between the rich man in power and the poor man out of power, measured by such patriotism, such liberty, such justice, such humanity, the Republican Party has been right, and the Democratic Party has been wrong, and it seemed determined to be wrong. The chiefs of the Democratic Party now say they propose to carry on an aggressive warfare upon us. In it they will be only as successful as in the warfare so many of their chiefs waged against our boys in blue. We have no defence to make against them; that is already recorded in the success of the grandest, most glorious political organization ever known on earth. History gives no such record of an organization accepting so fully the truths of God's holy words and humanity. It has no peer living, and has had none. In the glorious struggle of the Revolution our fathers fought for their own liberties and their own personal rights—we have fought for the freedom and rights of four and a half millions of a despised and degraded race; we have fought on a higher plane than any other political organization on the face of the globe. The record of our party is made, and if it were possible I would not blot out a single line of it. Who is it that assailed us? It is the Democratic Party, North and South, SEYMOUR and WADE HAMPTON! PENDLETON and ROBERT TOOMBS! VALLANDIGHAM and HOWELL COBB! These are the gentlemen who propose to assail us. You will remember that fourteen years ago there was a magnificent territory west of the Missouri, consecrated to freedom. Who abrogated that compact of consecration? The Democratic Party! Who defended and justified the conduct of the "border ruffians? The Democratic Party! Who made this domain slave territory, and when those who strove to save it for freedom were robbed, burned and murdered, who apologized and defended such acts. The Democratic Party! Who removed Gov. REEDER, made the Lecompton Constitution and indorsed the Dred Scott decision? The Democratic Party! You will remember that in 1861, when war was imminent, the "Crittenden compromise" was proposed, asking that Slavery might be defended south of 36 30, that slaves might be transported at will through all the States, that citizenship should be taken away from freemen in the Free States, and that free negroes be sent out of the Slave States at the national expense. Who was it defended these outrageous demands? The Democratic Party! Then the batteries were opened on Fort Sumter—by whom? By the Democratic Party! Then followed four years of war, and countless graves—filled by whom? By the Democratic Party! Not one loyal soldier went to his long rest but by the hand of the Democratic Party. Who murdered 350,000 men—who is responsible? The Democratic Party then, and the Democratic Party now! There are 300,000 besides who are maimed by wounds received in battle. Who did it? Men who were Democrats then, and are Democrats now! You will remember the time when Congress, in order to reinforce the Union army, was obliged to pass an enrollment act. Who denounced it? Who reddened the streets of New-York with blood and its skies with the lurid flames from the homes of the defenceless? The Democratic friends of HORATIO SEYMOUR then and now! When it was thought necessary to pass the "Legal Tender act," who opposed it? The Democratic Party, who, with PENDLETON, said the legal tender notes went out with the mark of Cain upon them, and would carry bankruptcy and ruin in their train. But he has changed his opinion! Who was it opposed the abolition of slavery, the making of the national capital free? Who opposed putting black men into the army and making their wives and children free? Who opposed the Constitutional Amendment, securing freedom to the whole of our wide domain? The Democratic Party! When we got through that war, and ANDREW JOHNSON had reconstructed the South with traitors in every post of honor and power, who applauded his policy? The Democratic Party! I speak only what I believe when I say if that policy had succeeded, repudiation would, to-day, have been an accomplished and achieved fact. The Civil Rights bill, the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, the Reconstruction acts, the formation of free constitutions for the Southern States, were all opposed by the Democratic Party, North and South. And when the Southern States were admitted, and the National Democratic Convention assembled at New-York, of the 182 Southern delegates, over 100 were rebel officers, as then, more members of JEFF. DAVIS' Congress than of the Congress of the United States, and these men assume to declare Reconstruction acts null and void! This is only a part of the record of the Democratic Party; I might go on for hours extending the list of its misdeeds. Therefore I do not come here to defend the Republican Party, but to assail the Democratic Party as the enemy of justice, of humanity, of truth, of country, of honor and of God. It is now pretending to be the champion of poor men. For fourteen years it has done more to oppress the poor than any other organization under Heaven. At the outset of the contest there was a territory sufficiently large to make fifty States like your own consecrated to Freedom and open to the poor men of the country. The Democratic Party removed the prohibition of slavery and admitted the Southern plantation system, the worst enemy of the poor laboring man, North and South. And what do they propose now to do? We have given the right of suffrage to 750,000 men at the South—they propose to take it away; we have given the Southern States an opportunity to make free Constitutions—they propose to take them away; we propose to give them free school systems secured by State Constitutions, and they vote against it, and propose to throw overboard all we have done, and do it in the name of aid to labor. Let me tell you that they who would degrade the laboring class and degrade labor at the South, will also degrade it here.

LETTER FROM MR. SUMNER.

The Chairman read the following letter, received in answer to an invitation to be present and address the meeting:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I am still detained here, and when I leave, it will be in the hope of a little rest before the campaign. Therefore you will excuse me at the meeting you propose. I am happy to believe that at last our cause is sure. There can be but one result at the coming election. "Give us peace," says the soldier; and all the people will say "Amen." But this can be only by teaching *the rebel party*, which is the true name for our present Democracy, that they cannot be trusted.

Accept my best wishes, and believe me, with cordial memories of Worcester.

Very faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

ALABAMA.

Platform Adopted by the Democratic State Convention.

In the Alabama Democratic State Convention on the 19th inst., the Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we indorse and accept in full, in all its parts, the declaration of principles made by the Democratic Convention recently held in the City of New York, and that we will heartily support SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Resolved, That without in anywise recognizing the legality or constitutionality of the existing Government, organized and placed by the Congress of the United States over the people of this State; but as good and law-abiding citizens, submitting to such Government and yielding obedience thereto, until the same is lawfully changed, this Convention earnestly recommend the people of this State, who are qualified electors, to vote in the next Presidential election, and that they strictly conform to the existing Constitution and laws of the State and the requirements of the Governor, should any be made by him, as to the qualifications of voters and the mode and manner of conducting such elections.

Resolved, That the right to vote, in the choice of those who are to be our rulers, lies at the very foundation of republican liberty; and that the late attempt, on the part of the members of the existing General Assembly, who were not selected with any reference whatever to such election, to take from the people of the State the right to vote in the approaching Presidential election, and to appoint electors themselves, was an attempt to stifle the voice of the people, and to strike down the dearest political privilege of freemen.

Resolved, That the oath required to be taken before registration, as prescribed by the third section of the seventh article of the Constitution, must be construed in connection with the other provisions of that instrument, one of which declares "that all political power is inherent in the people, and all free Governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit, and that therefore they have at all times an inherent right to change their form of government in such manner as they may deem expedient," and that such oath does not bind the party taking it never to change the Constitution or laws of this State, but to yield obedience to them so long as they are of force; and this every good citizen should do—when we swear to "accept the civil and political equality of all men," we accept it as the law ordains it; when we agree "not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity, enjoyed by other classes of men," we simply mean to carry out the law, as far as in us lies, which at present exists or may hereafter exist, but does not require us to go beyond the law. It is, therefore, the solemn judgment of this Convention, that every good man, who loves his country, may and should take this oath, if required as a pre-requisite to voting, and cast his vote in the coming election for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the spirit of intolerance and violence manifested toward the Democracy of this State by their opponents in our midst, and especially on the part of many colored persons who have been maliciously, falsely and cruelly taught to relieve that the white people are their enemies, and are striving by political means to re-enslave them. In view of this condition of affairs, we most earnestly appeal to all lovers of law and order; to every one who desires to perpetuate our free institutions, and to dispel the mischievous slanders which are being circulated among our brethren of the more Northern States, of turbulence and violence on the part of our people, to continue to use all possible efforts to preserve peace and good order, and to continue to exhibit that noble spirit of patient endurance of oppression and wrong which has characterized their conduct for the past three years, until deliverance shall come by constitutional means.

Whereas, The Central Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Alabama, were vested by the Convention of the party held in June last, with the power of appointing candidates for Electors, for casting the vote of this State for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That this Convention recognizes the action of the former Convention in this behalf as binding upon it, and respectfully solicits from said Committee a list of such appointments as a predicate for such action as this Convention may deem proper to take in reference thereto.

Resolved, That we recommend the organization of Democratic Central Clubs in each county and auxiliary clubs in every beat and urge the active and earnest coöperation of every friend of the Constitution and lover of liberty in the great work of political deliverance, to which as a party, the Democracy of Alabama has consecrated itself in the approaching contest.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested by this Convention to draft an address to the people of Alabama, and publish the same.

Mr. TYLER, of Montgomery, objected to the latter part of the second resolution. Mr. WATTS, to harmonize conflicting views, moved to amend by inserting after the word "Governor" the words "in conformity thereto." The amendment was adopted. The resolutions were then adopted.

GEORGIA.

Serenade to Robert Toombs and B. H. Hill.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Aug. 21.

At 9 o'clock last evening, a large concourse of our citizens, headed by Fisher's brass band, marched to the Planters' Hotel, for the purpose of serenading Messrs. TOOMBS and HILL, whose arrival in the city had become known at a late hour in the afternoon.

Dr. WM. E. JONES introduced Mr. HILL, who was greeted with the most enthusiastic plaudits. He stated that he did not rise for the purpose of making a speech, and had informed the Committee who waited upon him that he would take pleasure in addressing the people of Augusta on the morrow. He had, during the past four weeks, traversed a large portion of Georgia, and, from all sections of the State, the most cheering account could be given. The people were exhibiting an enthusiasm unparaleled in the history of the Commonwealth, and, should the election come off to-morrow, the white Radicals would not poll five hundred votes. He doubted if they could poll five in November, omitting the carpet-baggers and office-holders. All over the South the prospect was equally encouraging. At the North, every day made the promise of a grand Democratic triumph more and more assured. He gave it as his opinion that Gen. GRANT would, with difficulty, carry five States.

Mr. HILL then reviewed the so-called Government of the State. He portrayed the man who claims and writes himself Governor as a huckster engaged in selling offices at a bargain. He scorned the idea that this person should be recognized as Governor, and claimed that CHARLES J. JENKINS was the true Governor of Georgia. He drew a vivid picture of the present "Legislature," asserting that there was not an officer elected by it who had not purchased his position or secured it by traffic. He showed how some of these men had their seats by fraud, either self-committed or connived at. Mr. HILL, when alluding to the Judiciary, begged to be excused from calling the Judges by their names. He was dealing with the sin and not the sinner. He compared BROWN to JEFFRIES, the English butcher, and averred that he had obtained the ermine by contracting in advance to render decisions contrary to the organic law, and hence, in the line of perjury. He declared that BROWN, in the case of the Columbus prisoners, had despoiled his license and degraded his profession by seeking the blood of his innocent countrymen at the bar of a military commission, organized to convict, whose witnesses, black and white, had been the victims of MEADE'S sweat-box and other nefarious systems of inquisition. MCKAY, the Associate Judge, was held up to contempt as a man accused of manipulating the State Constitution in order to cheat a poor widow out of $2,000. As to the sweat-box, he said MEADE was very tender on that point, and had recently arrested a man, now on his parole, for merely insinuating that MEADE knew all about the sweat-box. And, said Mr. HILL, he certainly did know all about it. It was frequently asked: "Suppose SEYMOUR and BLAIR are elected, what good will it do us? We have got BULLOCK & Co. for some years?" He did not see any difficulty in the matter. They were usurpers, and it did not always take a revolution to get rid of usurpers. When the pressure was sufficient, they got rid of themselves. The Radical orators at Atlanta had told the colored people that, if SEYMOUR and BLAIR were elected, they would be reduced to slavery. They knew they lied when they said so; for it was a solemn Convention of the people of Georgia in 1865 that gave the black man his freedom, and there was no intention to take it away. He showed the colored people that it was against their every interest to link themselves with a party that sought the disfranchisement of 20,000 of the most virtuous and intelligent of the white men of Georgia; that any permanent benefit accruing to the colored people could only come, eventually, from the possessors of the soil. Mr. HILL counseled moderation on the part of the white man toward the colored. He thought much good could be done by candor and calmness, and believed that a great change had already taken place, which would give at least one-half the colored people to the Democratic column. A Radical had told a friend of his in Atlanta that Georgia would go Democratic by 20,000 majority. The only doubt he had about it was that a Radical had said it; for a Radical could not tell the truth. In this instance he was convinced that the aforesaid Radical had only told half the truth, since Georgia was good for 40,000 Democratic majority in November. Mr. HILL had been called a violent man. He was accustomed to call villainy by its right name. No honest man need fear him or his words. He would not repel any decent man, but rather pat him on the back and welcome him to the fold. He had been overlooking his Atlanta speech, which some people characterized as too aggressive. The harshest thing he noticed was this quotation, applied to the Radicals: "Ye generation of vipers! how shall ye escape the damnation of hell?" The Radicals thought it was original with him. But it was addressed by the Saviour of the world to men who were not half so bad as the Radicals of this generation. Those who were not indignant at crime were ready to commit crime. He believed the Radicals to be vipers, and, as such, to be crushed and hated. He closed with an eloquent apostrophe to the beautiful country we inhabit; its splendid skies, its gorgeous fertility, its lovely flowers, its grand traditions. He called upon all present, black and white, to unite with him in swearing that this magnificent land we were so proud of was ours, and should be ours forever.

We have given but a faint outline of the eloquent orator's impromptu speech. It would be impossible, in a hasty sketch, to convey even a feeble idea of his withering sarcasm, intense fervor and emphatic utterance. Our people will have an opportunity of hearing and seeing for themselves this evening, at 8 o'clock, when he will speak from the Court-house steps.

At the conclusion of Mr. HILL's remarks, the people adjourned to the Central Hotel and persuaded Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS to address them. He spoke for about one hour, and gave the Radicals and scallawags an unmerciful lashing. He said Augusta would redeem herself no doubt; but, as the case stood, she had sent to Atlanta the meanest set of men on record. He riddled JOE BROWN, and his threats of precipitating 95,000 negroes upon the white people of Georgia. BROWN was full of blood-talk, but he had never killed a chicken, nor even a musketo. Mr. TOOMBS went into a review of Radicalism and its various phases. The lateness of the hour at which he closed, compels us to omit a more detailed account of his remarks.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Boys in Blue General Committee.

On Saturday evening last the several delegations of the Boys in Blue met at Republican Headquarters for the purpose of forming a General Committee, to consist of five delegates from each Assembly organization. Delegates from all the Assembly Districts were present. Capt. HOGAN called the meeting to order, and in a few remarks stated its object. On motion Gen. D. F. BURKE was elected temporary Chairman, and on taking the chair thanked the delegates for the honor conferred upon him. On motion a committee of five was appointed on credentials; also, a committee on permanent organization.

The Committee on Credentials reported favorably on nineteen clubs, as follows: First District, President LYNCH; Second District, President DARLY; Third District, President J. W. WILSON; Fourth District, President ——; Fifth District, President ——; Sixth District, President STRONG; Seventh District, President L. J. HOGAN; Eighth District, President MURRY; Ninth District, President Dr. NORVAL; Tenth District, President WM. MCINTOSH; Eleventh District, President G. A. STRUBE; Twelfth District, President ——; Thirteenth District, President Col. FAIRMAN; Fourteenth District, President A. H. MULLIGAN; Fifteenth District, President CURRAN; Sixteenth District, President Capt. CREGAN; Seventeenth District, WILSON BERRYMAN; Eighteenth District, President O'NEIL; Nineteenth District, J. A. MOORE; Twentieth District, President Col. VAN BRUNT; Twenty-first District, President FREGASKIS.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported: For President, Gen. W. H. LAWRENCE; for Vice-Presidents, Capt. HOGAN and Major PELL; for Treasurer, the Col. F. A. CONKLING; for Secretaries, Capt. M. CREGAN and Corp. J. P. WALKER; for Sergeant-at-Arms, T. M. REIDER. The reports were adopted with applause.

The Committee then adjourned to meet to-night at the same time and place. Clubs will be at once uniformed so as to take part in the September turn-out of the "Boys in Blue."

Ninth Ward German Republican Club.

The German Republicans of the Ninth Ward propose to organize, this evening, a Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, at Arminia Hall, No. 79 Bank-street. Some of the most prominent and influential Germans residing in the ward have determined to make the organization to be formed this evening a perfect success, and have engaged for the first meeting, to be held this evening, some of the best German orators of this City. Let no resident of this ward, who understands the German language, fail to attend this evening, at 8 o'clock, in Arminia Hall.

VALLANDIGHAM.

How He Ran the Blockade—His Connection with the Riots of July, 1863—How Near He Came to Being Captured—Affidavit of the English Officer That Took Him to Halifax.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.

Soon after VALLANDIGHAM'S return from exile, in a public speech, he referred to the manner in which he ran the blockade, but declined narrating the exact facts. Those facts are contained in an affidavit made by the Captain of the English blockade-runner in which VALLANDIGHAM took passage, and which affidavit, recently received by the authorities in Washington, reveals the fact that VALLANDIGHAM came North at the head of a party of rebel emissaries, charged with the mission of fomenting riots and insurrections in the North. The draft riots of July, 1863, followed immediately on the arrival of those emissaries. The full affidavit is as follows:

THE AFFIDAVIT.

I, FRANCIS JOHNS, of No. 52 Shardeloes-road, New-Cross, in the County of Kent, late a Captain in Her Majesty's merchant service, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I commanded the steamer *Harriet Pinckney*, a blockade-running vessel belonging to the late so-called Confederate States of America, and used for the express purpose of carrying heavy and valuable cargoes from London and Liverpool to Bermuda and Nassau, N. P.; that about the middle of June, 1863, I arrived at St. George's, Bermuda, from London, with a full cargo of munitions of war for the said Confederate Government.

About two days after my arrival in said port, I was hurriedly dispatched by Major NORMAN S. WALKER, the Confederate agent there, on to Halifax to convey a certain number of Confederates, then at Bermuda, some twenty-eight or thirty in all, most of them officers of various ranks, among whom I remember the undermentioned: C. L. Vallandigham, Col. Thoburn, Con. Prinzle, Col. Black, Col. Sweeney, Capt. Hurtslein, Capt. Styles. The names of others I am at present unable to state, as there was no list of passengers made or allowed to be made. Before setting out I had several conversations with Major WALKER, relative to this expedition. He stated definitely and positively that it was a secret mission organized at Richmond, which VALLANDIGHAM was the head of; that they were to have mob meetings in the cities of Boston and New-York to create a diversion in favor of Gen. LEE, and the Southern army then about to invade the North. I was expressly directed by Major WALKER to proceed without a moment's delay, as Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and others were bound to be in Boston and New-York before the 4th of July, the day on which the mob meetings were to take place in these cities. So hurriedly was I dispatched that I was obliged to take on with me to Halifax two-thirds of my cargo, consisting of rifles, powder, saltpetre, and various munitions of war, which I had not time to discharge. In reply to my suggestion that I had on board a very valuable cargo to be risked in such an enterprise, Major WALKER said he did not care for the vessel or cargo; that I had the best and fastest steamer, and must risk everything to get these men there in time. The manner of doing it he left entirely to my discretion. I advertised an excursion of naval and military officers, offering a free passage to Halifax and return. Some forty or fifty English military and naval officers and men availed themselves of the offer. The object in having them on board was the protection of the ship and cargo, and especially the Southern passengers. During the passage, the objects of the expedition were constantly and freely canvassed, and plans laid for carrying out the same. Their purpose was to incite mobs in cities, to raise a revolution in the North, if possible, and thereby create a diversion in favor of Gen. LEE and the Southern army.

VALLANDIGHAM was the acknowledged head, or chief, and all the arrangements were made under his immediate supervision. He arranged everything and ordered everything, and was clearly the moving lever in the whole affair, having come direct from Richmond by way of Wilmington, for the express purpose of conducting it. I had also several private chats with him in regard to the expedition. He said it was one of vital importance to the Confederacy, and was undertaken under the sanction and by the authority of the Richmond Government; that he himself was at the head of it. I recollect particularly a conversation had with him sitting together on the bridge on the morning of the 28th of June, two days before we reached Halifax. He spoke of the dangers attending the enterprise, but said that once in Boston he should be safe, for he would then be among friends, men that he knew. He then showed me his letter of authority under which he was acting, and which gave him the supervision of the whole affair. It was addressed to C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, and signed by Mr. MALLORY. About two hundred miles off Halifax I was intercepted by the United States frigate *Alexon*. I immediately arranged with Col. LUCKEY, the head of the English naval and military officers on board, to give orders to all his officers and men to appear on deck in uniform. By this means and others which I was compelled to adopt, the Captain of said frigate took me to be an English transport ship, belonging to Her Majesty's service, and allowed me to pass unboarded, by reason of which ship, cargo and passengers were saved from seizure. Immediately afterward I got into the usual fog banks which prevail off that coast in the Summer months, altered my course, and, after proceeding three or four miles in the opposite direction, shaped my course for Halifax, at which port I arrived on the following morning. Previous to the frigate's approaching us, VALLANDIGHAM suggested to me the propriety of having all the Confederate officers stowed away under the cabin floor, in what was called the half-deck, and they were there concealed accordingly. He also requested me to take charge of all letters and documents in their possession, and spoke particularly of their instructions from the Richmond Government, and said whatever became of me and the ship these letters must be destroyed, as they would reveal the whole secret of the expedition. I took all letters and documents in their possession, put them in a large bag, handed them down to the Chief Engineer in the engine-room, and gave orders that, in the event of being boarded by the cruiser, on a private signal from me, he was to put them in the furnace and burn them. After evading the frigate by the ruse as above stated, and liberating the passengers, VALLANDIGHAM rushed from his place of concealment, embraced and kissed me upon the quarter-deck in presence of the passengers, exclaiming: "You have saved me. The story of this day's proceedings will be handed down in the pages of history to the latest posterity." He then went on to say that this incident, the saving of himself and the other passengers from capture, would probably turn the whole tide of the war and prove the salvation of the South. I arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 30th of June, and landed my passengers. We all dined together at the Halifax Hotel at 5 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock VALLANDIGHAM and the others started for Boston and New-York. In making his farewell, VALLANDIGHAM repeated that his mission to New-York was of vital importance, and that I should hear from him there, if not directly, at least indirectly, alluding to the riots to be there incited. He also promised to telegraph either Capt. STYLES or myself, and a day or two afterward, at the Halifax Hotel, Capt. STYLES showed me a dispatch he had received from VALLANDIGHAM. It was dated at Boston, and simply announced his arrival in that city.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an act made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty, King WILLIAM the Fourth, entitled: "An act to repeal an act of the present session of Parliament, entitled an act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken in various departments of the State, and to substitute declarations therefor, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths and affidavits, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths."

FRANCIS JOHNS.

Declared at No. 32 New Church-street, in the City of London, this 30th day of November, 1867, before me.

W. WELD WREN.

A London Commissioner to administer oaths in chancery.

THE TURF.

Dexter's Recent Trotting Performances—His Private Performances of Speed To-Day on the Fashion Course, L. I.

During the past week considerable sensation was created in trotting circles by the announcement that Mr. BONNER'S famous Hambletonian gelding *Dexter* had, in a private trial on the Fashion Course, trotted a mile in the unprecedented fast time of 2:14. The fact was well known that the wonderful little white-legged horse had been sent by Mr. BONNER to BUDD DOBLE, at the Fashion Course, two months ago, for the purpose of being trained and of ascertaining if it was possible to develop his marvelous powers of speed more highly than had hitherto been done. That he was making marked improvement and trotting very fast was patent to all observers, but few were prepared to learn, as they did through the Press last week, that in a private trial he had made his mile in the above-named unparalleled time of 2:14. Considerable doubt, however, prevails regarding this statement, for we are informed that one of the gentlemen who is stated to have officiated as one of the timers on the occasion, made the time 2:18¼, instead of 2:14, as alleged. In this trial *Dexter* started from the three-quarter pole, and it is maintained that from this point and back to it again, his time was 2:14. The official time, as taken by the two gentlemen whose names are given, (Messrs. WILLIAM TURNBULL, of New-York, and CONWAY, of Philadelphia,) who were in the judges' stand, was taken from score to score, and was 2:18¼. It is quite possible that the mile, commencing from the three-quarter pole, may have been trotted by *Dexter* in the time alleged, 2:14, but if so, such time was not taken by the gentlemen above referred to, who only timed him on the mile from stand to stand. The report that he trotted a quarter mile on Friday morning in thirty seconds, is looked upon by horsemen as almost incredible, and wanting in authentication. However, the public have an opportunity of disproving or corroborating these statements, as it is understood that BUDD DOBLE will drive *Dexter* this morning about 9 o'clock on the Fashion Course, and give a public exhibition of his acknowledged great powers of speed.

A NEW STAKE AT JEROME PARK—THE STEWARDS CUP.

The American Jockey Club have just opened a new stake, which is to be run for on the second day of the Autumn meeting, which commences at Jerome Park on Tuesday, October 6. It is called the Stewards' Cup, value $1,200, by subscriptions of $50 each; play or pay; five or more to fill; two miles and a half; the second horse receiving $200 out of the stakes. This will make one of the most interesting races of the meeting, and we hope to see in it such renowned racers as *James A. Connolly*, *Vandal's* best and greatest son; *Lancaster*, the Saratoga Cup winner, and own brother to the famous equine trio, *Lightning*, *Loadstone* and *Thunder*; *Fanny Cheatham*, the beautiful sister of *Harry of the West*; *Gen. Duke*, the best three-year-old now on the turf; *Gen. Yorke*, *Stonewall Jackson*, *Privateer*, *Onward*, *Local*, the Westchester Cup winner; *Red Dick*, and other first-class horses. The entries for this race close on Sept. 10 next, with Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEY, the Clerk of the course, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y.

Victor Hugo.

FRANCIS VICTOR HUGO, the son of the novelist, writes as follows to a weekly paper of this City concerning his father's forthcoming novel:

"The papers have announced that the author of *Les Miserables* is about to publish a romance entitled *Quatre-vingt treize*, and a drama entitled *Les Jumeaux*. The truth is that the romance *Quatre-vingt treize* is not yet begun, and that the drama *Les Jumeaux*, begun in 1839, was interrupted in the fourth act, and so left for twenty-nine years. VICTOR HUGO (allow me to speak of him as though I were not the most respectful of his sons) is concluding at this moment a romance in four volumes, the scene of which is laid in England, while the action passes at the conclusion of the seventeenth century and at the commencement of the eighteenth. The few initiated who have seen this new work predict for it the same success which was enjoyed by *Notre Dame de Paris*, and *Les Miserables*. I am not sufficiently impartial to confirm or to contradict a prophecy that is gratifying to me. VICTOR HUGO is now writing the concluding chapters. You will probably have the opportunity of seeing this new romance in the course of the Winter. What is its title? The author himself, as yet, does not know. He is hesitating between two titles, which, hitherto, have pleased him equally. The first is *L'Homme qui Rit* (the man who laughs.) The second is *Par Ordre du Roi* (by order of the King.) The first title gives the best idea of the book; the second is the best resume of its action. The first is the most philosophical; the second is the most dramatic. In my coming letter I may be able to inform you which of the two has been selected."

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion." PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

For moth patches, freckles and tan on the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

Gorham Manufacturing Company, SILVERSMITHS, Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.

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Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BANGS.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, Aug. 23, AMELIA F., wife of Francis N. Bangs, in the 30th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

BOWMAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 23, FLORENCE S., infant daughter of David A. and Mary Bowman, aged 7 months and 13 days.

Funeral on Monday, at 3 P. M., corner of Brinkerhoff-st. and Monticello-av., Bergen, N. J.

BEEBEE.—On Friday, Aug. 21, SAMUEL J. BEEBEE, in his 83d year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 71 West 4th-st.

CRAFT.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 23, at the residence of her son-in-law, James Pryer, HANNAH, wife of the late Augustus Craft, in the 74th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

COITE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 23, GABRIEL WILLIAM, only child of William J. and Kate Vernam Coite, aged 7 months and 7 days.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

DEGHUEE.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 23, HENRY, infant son of Jean and Alice Deghuee aged 3 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Baltic-st., fourth house northwest of 5th-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, at 4 P. M.

DICK.—On Friday night, Aug. 21, Miss ELIZA DICK, daughter of the late Thomas Dick, in the 73d year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence in 78th-st., south side, third house west of 3d-av., on Monday, 24th, at 2 P. M.

JONES.—At Cold Spring Harbor, on Saturday, Aug. 22, ROBERT JONES, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. John's Church on Monday, 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCCLELLAND.—At Hudson City, on Sunday, Aug. 23, in his 44th year, RICHARD D. MCCLELLAND, son of Rev. Dr. McClelland, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

Relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 25th, at 3 P. M., from Prospect-av., Hudson City, N. J.

MITCHELL.—At Bath, Me., on Sunday, Aug. 16, EDWARD H. MITCHELL, Purser, and for many years Treasurer of Rutgers Female College, aged 48 years.

PHILIP.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 21, BENJAMIN D. PHILIP, son of the late William and Maria Philip, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of his brother-in-law, B. W. Davis, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence in Franklin-av., first house from Madison-st.

PLACE.—On Friday, Aug. 21, Mrs. DOROTHY PLACE, relict of Charles Place, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, Charles Place, 125th-st., (south side,) between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, the 24th inst., at 3 P. M. The Harlem Railroad train leaves 26th-st. at 2¼ P. M.

REEVES.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 23, ELIZABETH REEVES, widow of Jarvis Reeves, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 194 South 6th-st., Williamsburg, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SCHUCHARDT.—On Friday, Aug. 21, at the Glen House, White Mountains, FREDERICK GEBHARD SCHUCHARDT, of this City, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st.

SMITH.—At Norwalk Island, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 22, DE WITT C., eldest son of Theodore and Agnes B. Smith, in his 20th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Congregational Church, South Norwalk, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

TAYLOR.—At Woodside, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 21, MARY H., wife of Thomas Taylor, and daughter of the late Stephen Holt.

Funeral from her late residence on Monday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Hunter's Point Ferry until 2 o'clock.

TISDALL.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 23, GERALD EUGENE, only child of Fitz-Gerald, Jr., and Henrietta Pauline Tisdall, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 153 East 45th-st., Gilford-place, on Tuesday, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.

WOODHULL.—On Friday, Aug. 21, at Mystic Bridge, Conn., in the 2d year of her age, EDITH, daughter of Caleb S. and Fanny D. Woodhull, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEMS OF THE BARBE BLUE.

Vocal—Boulotte's Song, "V'la Z'encor," 30 cents; Blue Beard's Songs, "Ma Première femme est morte," and "Madame, ah! Madame," each 40 cents. For Piano—Potpourri, C. Wels, 75 cents; Kiss Waltz, 50 cents; Galop, 30 cents; Redowa, 30 cents; Lancers, 40 cents; Quadrille, 40 cents; March, 30 cents. Published and for sale by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

750 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its way or local business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the 1st days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New-York, at the rate of 6 per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is the length of time they have to run.

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857, were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved.

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AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST., AND BY JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,

And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

AUG. 12, 1868.

ERRING BUT NOBLE.—SELF-HELP FOR young men, who, having erred, desire a better manhood. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. If benefited, return the postage. Address PHILANTHROS, Box P., Philadelphia, Penn.

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WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11.25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT STORY,

"THE HIDDEN HAND."

SEE THIS WEEK'S LEDGER.

READY ON MONDAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

We have had a great many applications for back numbers of THE LEDGER, containing MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S great Story, entitled THE HIDDEN HAND, which we published nearly ten years ago. As we cannot, however, furnish the numbers, we have concluded to republish this great story. It is begun in this week's LEDGER. It is the best story that MRS. SOUTHWORTH ever wrote. The tens of thousands who are anxious to read it, will find the first part of it in this week's LEDGER, which can be obtained at all the news depots and bookstores where papers are sold.

GEN. GRANT—SOMETHING NEW AND IMPORTANT CONCERNING HIS HABITS AND OPINIONS.

A leading politician called on Gen. Grant, the other day, thinking to "draw him out." U. S. was so deeply absorbed in the contemplation of a paper that he did not even notice the entrance of a visitor.

"General," said the politician, "what is your opinion of the situation?"

The famous warrior, like the dying gladiator of old, "heeded not," but said aloud, as though talking to himself:

"DALY'S FLASH OF LIGHTNING is a most striking story!

Corry O'Lanus' 'PISTLE is a big gun, loaded with wit, sound sense and sarcasm—a genuine BUTTONBUSTER.

And John Brougham's (roaring, rollicking John's) 'LOTTERY OF LIFE.' What shall I say of that? Of course it will abound in sunshine and shadow, love and jealousy, a perfect pen-and-ink panorama of human nature—just such a story as ladies will sigh for, and laugh and weep over when they get it.

Ah, and may I never smoke another cigar!" continued the General, "if the FIRESIDE COMPANION is not by long odds, the best story-paper published. I shall recommend it to my friends, and hope Horatio Seymour will do the same."

The politician waited to hear no more, but cut his stick, and when last seen the happy man was sitting on a fence, with a copy of the FIRESIDE COMPANION in his hand, diving into the exciting mysteries of Daly's great romance, A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

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ALSO, HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

Vacancies During the Recess—Mr. Evarts' Opinion.

The following opinion by Attorney-General EVARTS was furnished the President on Friday afternoon:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1868.

To the President:

SIR: My attention has been called to the position of the office of the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, with the suggestion that the public interests require that the office should be filled by an appointment if it is open to the exercise of the Executive power of appointment during the recess of the Senate. CHARLES GILPIN, Esq., was appointed to the office March 15, 1864, and his term of office expired by statutory limitation on March 15, 1868, during the session of the Senate.

On the 20th of April last the nomination of JOHN P. O'NEILL, Esq., to this office was sent to the Senate, but that body adjourned on the 27th of July last, without taking any action upon the nomination. The first section of the Tenure of Office act, if unqualified by any provision to the contrary, would have had the effect of indefinitely prolonging the tenure of all offices embraced within its first clause until the appointment to the succession therein, by and with the consent of the Senate. But this consequence is precluded by the fourth section of the act, which is applied distinctly and exclusively to this result, and which reads as follows: "*And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend the term of any office the duration of which is limited by law." It thus appears that the office of United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania is now vacant, during the recess of the Senate, upon a vacancy beginning to exist by expiration of the term of office during the late session of the Senate. In my opinion it is competent for the President to grant a commission, to expire at the end of the next session of the Senate, to fill this vacancy.

This has been the doctrine and practice of the Government under the advice of my learned predecessors in the execution of the constitutional authority vested in the President during the recess of the Senate, as I have recently fully considered in my opinion given upon the vacancy in the office of Collector at New-Orleans. Upon a more careful consideration of the text and the apparent purpose and policy of the Tenure of Civil Office act, I find no impediment therein to the execution of this constitutional authority of the President in the sense and extent to which it has hitherto been exercised in reference to a vacancy in office situated as that under consideration now is. I, therefore, advise that it is competent for the President to fill the vacancy in the office of United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania by issuing a commission to expire at the end of the next session of the Senate. With great respect, I have honor to be,

(Signed) WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Attorney-General.

Thereupon the President has appointed JOHN P. O'NEILL, Esq., to be United States District-Attorney, *vice* Hon. CHARLES GILPIN, whose term of office has expired. The President also appointed HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., of New-York, to be Collector of Customs at Alaska.

Miss Rye's Return to England.

From the Montreal Gazette, Aug. 21.

We believe Miss RYE will leave by the Canadian steamer from Quebec for England, to-morrow, with the intention, if she is successful in obtaining subscriptions in England, to return in October with one hundred young women for domestic service in Canada. Her object in taking young women from a superabundant population to places where they are needed, is laudable, and deserves support. There is a question with many whether our Government should aid in paying passages of young women of this class. It is one which admits of argument. But it would have been better to have afforded aid to these than to have paid the passages of foreign emigrants through Canada to the Western States. The difficulty of principle in the way of meeting Miss RYE's request is this: that if the Government pays the passage of one class of immigrants, the same kind of argument may be advanced for many others, and a point would soon be reached at which the Government could not afford to pay. It is further questionable whether in the geographical position and circumstances of this country, paying the passage of immigrants is the best mode in which to render Government aid.

We understand that Miss RYE is, on the whole, well satisfied with the placing of the girls she brought out, and that she has only heard complaints in a very few instances. She states, moreover, that in the placing of 100 girls in domestic service, in the way she brought them out, there is always a percentage (but yet a very small one) of cases in which there is dissatisfaction, and in which the immigration is unfortunate. This we can readily understand. But Miss RYE states that she has in view in her selections to bring out only domestic servants of good character. She has, however, to accept the statements made to her. And it is folly to conclude that because one or two or five out of a hundred have made a mistake in coming here, that all the rest have. But even in the case of the small minority, who cannot succeed here, it is a question if they had not come with Miss RYE whether they would not have found their way into some English or Irish workhouse.

The Philadelphia Fire.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* gives the following complete list of the insurance held by the sufferers by the fire in that city on Tuesday morning:

COLLINS & ROBB were insured on their stock to the amount of $77,000, divided among the following Companies:

Liverpool, London and Globe	$10,000
Royal	10,000
Etna, of Hartford, Conn	10,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn	5,000
Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia	10,000
Spring Garden, of Philadelphia	10,000
North American, of Philadelphia	10,000
Girard, of Philadelphia	10,000
Imperial, of London	2,000
Total	$77,000

BULLOCK'S SON'S insurance was $25,000, which was in the Home Insurance Company. That of Messrs. CLAGHORN, HERRING & Co., $75,000 in the following companies:

People's Insurance Company, Worcester	$5,000
Atlantic, Providence, R. I.	5,000
Springfield, Mass	10,000
Yonkers, N. Y.	15,000
Home, New-Haven, Conn	5,000
Pacific, San Francisco, Cal	10,000
Germania, New-York	5,000
Norwich, Conn	5,000
Enterprise, Conn	5,000
Lorillard, New-York	5,000
Fulton, New-York	5,000

Mr. DICKENS' loss is covered by insurance in the Royal for $4,600. The loss sustained by H. A. BARTLETT & Co. is estimated at $7,000; insured for $6,500 in the Niagara and Fulton of New-York.

The insurance on the building is $30,000 as follows: Royal Insurance Company, $10,000; North America Insurance Company, $10,000; American Insurance Company, $10,000.

DOERS AND HEARERS OF THE WORD.—Among the visitors at the camp-meeting at Hamilton, yesterday, were two young ladies, who thought it no sin to illustrate their faith by their works. Taking their needles with them, they plied them industriously on some proposed charitable contributions. In the afternoon, while engaged in the same laudable work, they were reminded by a pious sister that, being on "consecrated ground," their work was not in place. They accordingly put by their needles. While, however, they continued attentive listeners to the earnest and vivid word of the preacher, their sister rebuker was soon fast asleep, and thus lost the pointed admonitions addressed to those who were neither hearers nor doers of the Word.—*Boston Transcript, Aug. 20.*

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C. Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES. No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE Illinois Central Railroad Company will, on the 1st day of October next, pay its seven per cent. Construction Bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from three thousand and one to four thousand (3,001 to 4,000) inclusive, with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon their surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and it doth hereby name the 1st day of October, 1868, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon said $1,000 bonds, numbered 3,001 to 4,000, will cease. By order of the Board of Directors. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

LETTERS OF CREDIT For Travelers Abroad.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, (*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*) NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of Credit to travelers on JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., Paris, available in all the principal towns and cities in Europe.

Four per cent. Interest allowed on Deposits.

Fisk & Hatch, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 Nassau-street, BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867. Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK PNEUMATIC GAS COMPANY.

TRUSTEES:

WM. H. FOSTER, Second Vice-President Central National Bank.
GEO. W. SAVAGE, President International Fire Insurance Company.
GEO. ADLARD, Manager Queen Fire Insurance Company.
LINDLEY MURRAY, President Empire City Fire Insurance Company.
RICHARD A. READING, President City Fire Insurance Company.
GEO. T. HAWS, President Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company.
JACOB D. VERMILYE, ALONZO C. RAND,
CHAS. P. LEVERICH, LESTER M. CLARK,
J. NEWTON SEARS, CARLOS PIERCE.
President, W. H. FOSTER. Secretary, THOMAS BLAND.
Vice-President, J. NEWTON SEARS. Treasurer, S. S. WOOD, Jr.

The NEW-YORK PNEUMATIC GAS COMPANY has been organized for the manufacture and sale of works under the Rand Patents, for supplying illuminating gas.

The Company is prepared to supply works of all sizes for dwellings, factories, hotels, &c.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, No. 34½ Pine-st. T. BLAND, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN Railroad Company's seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, February and August coupons. The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage. The proceeds of these bonds are adding to the security every day. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10 of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economize its expenses. THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.
E. W. FOX, Pres't St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres't North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres't Nat. Bank of the State of Mo.
WM. L. EWING, Pres't of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres't Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief Eng. St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, Pres't Pacific Railroad of Mo.
WM. TASSIG, Pres't Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres't T. N. Bank, St. Louis.
ADOLPHUS MEIR, Vice-Pres't U. Pacific Railway.
ROBERT BARTH, Pres't German Savings Institut'n.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:
E. D. MORGAN & CO. S. GANDY.
J. H. SWIFT. W. T. BLODGETT.
ISAAC N. PHELPS. A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY. GEO. D. PHELPS.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency. A limited number of Bonds will be sold at the low price of 85, giving the accrued interest to the buyer. Parties living out of the city, not having correspondents here, can send their funds to the Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, and bonds will be returned by express free of charges.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-Pres't, No. 43 Wall-st.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., No. 69 Broadway, New-York, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world. GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

UNITED STATES TREASURY. AUG. 21, 1868.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more coupons, due Sept. 1, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY. CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st November, 1900; SEVEN per cent. interest payable 1st May and 1st November at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a few of the above described bonds.

R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration and determine as to the propriety of this Company's aiding in the construction of a railroad from Indianapolis, Ind., to some point on the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, in the State of Illinois.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of Aug. 29, instant, and will be reopened Sept. 10.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, WM. COOPER, Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, &c.

T. L. TAYLOR & COOPER, BANKERS AND BROKERS. Railroad Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities, Bought and Sold on Commission. NO. 5 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

J. M. WEITH & CO., DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES, No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway, offer for sale Alabama 8s, South Carolina 6s, old and new Louisiana 6s, Atlantic and Gulf 7s, Mobile and Ohio Sterling and Memphis City 6 per cent., old and new bonds; also, Memphis and Charleston stock.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered '81	113	.....	5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July	107⅝	107⅞
Coupon, 1881	113⅝	113¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	107½	107⅝
5-20 Reg., '62	108¼	108¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	107½	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅝	113⅞	10-40 Registered	...	104
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅞	109⅛	10-40 Coupon	108¼	108½
5-20 Coupon, '65	111⅛	111⅜	Gold	144¼	144⅜

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO., NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000. 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.

OFFICERS:

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wau-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.
Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

And at the office of the Company, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY Will commence its fourteenth annual session on Tuesday, Sept. 8.

With the Green Mountains on the East and the Adirondack on the West, the situation is unsurpassed either in beauty of scenery or healthfulness of climate.

A regular graduating course is laid out in the solid branches, and an optional course in art, music and languages.

Teachers of long experience and known ability are employed in each of the departments.

For catalogue or further particulars, address W. W. DOWD, A. B., Principal, North Granville, N. Y.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

MRS. McGEACHY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, St. Mark's-place, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, will open Sept. 15. Application may be made personally, or by letter, as above. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE. One of the oldest Female Seminaries in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Chevé de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 25 or 239 East 6th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL. NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14. Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 202 Madison-av., Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn, WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN. Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices. Instruction also in the modern languages. Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 33D-ST., NEW-YORK. PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, directed by Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial,* not a fashionable school. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

LESPINASSE'S FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road. French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, PRINCETON, N. J. Boys thoroughly prepared for COLLEGE, or for BUSINESS. Next session begins Aug. 26. For circulars address Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

BOYS' SCHOOL. Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 1?1 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE. Boarding School for boys; location of unequaled beauty; terms, $375 per year; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY. MISS C. E. FERRIS will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st.

MISS JAUDON'S DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 56 7th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN, No. 13 East 49th-st., Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY. Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY. The Fall Term at Cooperstown Seminary, Cooperstown, N. Y., will commence Sept. 8, and continue thirteen weeks. For catalogue address Rev. O. PERKINS, A.M., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE. NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

IDLEWILD. HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS. French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen, Sept. 23. Address Miss M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.

The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The course of instruction in the department of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University will be continued, on an enlarged scale, during the collegiate year 1868-9. The examinations for admission will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. For further information and for circulars apply to Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, Dean of the Faculty.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 3, 1868.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of Cambridge, England, kizeman and ex-scholar of his college, gives private instructions in all the branches of a collegiate course; highest references. Address CANTAB., University Building, Washington-square, New-York.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THOROughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, LITCHfield County, Conn. A family school for boys. For information call at A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 111 and 113 William-st., New-York, or address as above. Rev. A. N. LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10. Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 27th-st., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to ten.

Miss Comstock has increased her assistants, both in French and English, in proportion to her increase of pupils, and her school, according to the original plan of its organization, still consists of a number of private classes.

Miss Comstock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care is to fit them for quiet duties and pleasures, to repress, as far as possible, the growing love of excitement, the frivolity and extravagance which threaten to leave a sad impress upon the character of American homes.

Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 16.

Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN, Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD, BERGEN POINT, N. J., Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL. Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE. DEAR BOYS: TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS HAVENS Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 16. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway. Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting. CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MRS. FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction and qualify gentlemen or boys practically for business. Applicants this week secure private desks day or evening without extra charge.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, FOR TEN BOYS, (Business or College,) Passaic, N. J. For testimonials and reference from Messrs. Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, F. A. Conkling and others, address Rev. JOHN KERSHAW, Principal.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 22. The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal; will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

MOTHER—HOME—CULTURE—FOR LITtle Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, 508 Broad'y.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHAMPIM BISSELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. AUG 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN SMITH SCHNITGEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. AUG. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM S. DUNHAM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. AUG. 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT DAVIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. AUG. 24, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM NEWMAN, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Abraham Newman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1868. au24-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. CONNELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John M. Connell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868. au24-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CONKLIN L. MARTIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Conklin L. Martin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of August, 1868. au17-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of GEORGE F. CHESTER, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, JR., and HENRY R. LYLE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Isaac Dayton, a Referee appointed by order of this Court, made on the 12th day of August, 1868, on the petition of Samuel L. Mitchill, will sell at public auction, at the vestibule of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described lands, stock, interest in claim and judgment and contracts, the same being held and owned by the said petitioner as collateral security for an indebtedness of the said bankrupts, viz.: 1. The Lyle Farm, so called, containing upwards of one hundred and three acres, situated in the town of Alleghany, in the County of Venango and State of Pennsylvania. 2. Five undivided sixteenth parts of the White Farm, so called, containing about seventy acres, situated in Harmony Township, in said Venango County. 3. One undivided sixth part of the Guild Farm, so called, containing about one hundred and forty-five acres, situated in said Harmony Township. 4. One undivided half of a strip of seven acres on the north side of the N. F. Stowell Farm, so called, situated in said Alleghany Township. 5. A lot of land containing less than one acre, situated near the Humboldt Refinery, in the town of Cornplanter, in said Venango County, formerly belonging to Thomas Turner. 6. A lot of land, sixty feet square, with frame house thereon, situate on the east side of Washington-street, sixty-four feet north from Pine-street, in Titusville, Crawford County, Penn. 7. Eight thousand six hundred and ninety-four shares of the capital stock of the National Oil Company of New-York; par value five dollars per share. 8. Nineteen thousand two hundred and thirty-four shares of the capital stock of the Hudson River Petroleum Company; par value ten dollars per share. 9. Five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Webster Petroleum Company; par value five dollars per share. 10. All the right, title and interest held by the said petitioner under and by virtue of an assignment thereof made to him by said bankrupts, in and to a certain claim, and in and to a certain action brought thereon by them and others against John S. Dickerson, Francis A. DeWint, Edgar Read and John W. Jones, upon which a judgment was recovered in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, (Dutchess County,) Dec. 10, 1866, against the said Dickerson, Read and Jones for fifty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars, in favor of the plaintiffs, and from which judgment an appeal is now pending. 11. A contract made between the said Samuel L. Mitchill, Jr., and George C. Carpenter, dated April 26, 1865, for the conveyance of certain lands and leasehold interests on East Hickory Creek and Cherry Run, in said Venango County; recorded in the Recorder's Office of said county, in Deed-book R. R., page 694, and assigned to said petitioner, Sept. 15, 1865. 12. Another contract, between the same parties, as the last above mentioned, and assigned at same date to the said petitioner; the said contract being for the conveyance of the Shaw Farm, so called, situated in said Cornplanter Township, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Venango County in Deed-book R. R., page 695. Said five lots first above-described were mortgaged by said bankrupts to said petitioner by two instruments dated Feb. 1, 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Venango County Feb. 9, 1866, in Mortgage Docket No. 2, pages 388 and 393 respectively; said first-described lot was also mortgaged by said Henry R. Lyle to said petitioner by an instrument dated Feb. 2, 1865, and recorded in said Mortgage Docket No. 2, page 266; said second-described lot was also conveyed to said petitioner by said Henry R. Lyle and his wife by deed dated Dec. 2, 1865; said third-described lot was also conveyed to said petitioner by said Henry R. Lyle and his wife by deed dated Oct. 19, 1865; said sixth-described lot was mortgaged to said petitioner by said bankrupts by an instrument dated Feb. 1, 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Crawford County Feb. 8, 1866, in Mortgage Book L, pages 319 and 320, and was also conveyed to said petitioner by said bankrupts by deed dated Sept. 16, 1865. All the right, title and interest of said petitioner (acquired under said instruments and otherwise) and of the said bankrupts and of their assignee in bankruptcy, will be sold, together with said mortgages and contracts. The property will be sold in separate lots as described, and for cash. Complete descriptions of the property can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 202 Broadway, New-York, and at the law office of George A. Chase, Esq., Titusville, Penn. Also by virtue of a certain other order of the said Court, made in the matter of the said bankrupts on the petition of Elisha W. Chester, I shall, at the same time and place, expose for sale the following described property, held and owned by the said Elisha W. Chester as collateral security for an indebtedness of the said bankrupts, viz.: Two judgments recovered upon the same promissory note in the Superior Court of the City of New-York by the said bankrupts; one May 20, 1865, against John Egerton and Caleb Barstow for four thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-five cents; the other, March 17, 1866, against Henry W. Barstow Joshua L. Pope and William F. Barstow for four thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-eight cents, which two judgments were assigned to said Elisha W. Chester by the said bankrupts, by assignment dated March 27, 1866. ISAAC DAYTON, Referee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN HENRY HAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Henry Ham, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868. au24-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. BURTON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Charles W. Burton, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1868. GEORGE A. FELLOWS, JOHN F. SEYMOUR, Assignees. au17-law3wM*

NO. 1,419.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH F. SEASTEDT, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Adolph F. Seastedt, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, 14th day of July, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 187 Broadway, New-York City. au17-law3wM*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN GERARD WILLIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin Gerard Willis, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868. au10-law3wM* JNO. P. MANN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CYRUS MEAD, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cyrus Mead, of New-York in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868. ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City. au10-law3wM*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.

A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones, appointed in the place of Charles G. Halpin, deceased.

Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Respectfully yours, H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.

I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1860.) JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

We shall keep up through the dull season of Summer a full assortment of RIBBONS, STRAW GOODS, FANCY GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, THREAD, LLAMA, AND SHETLAND SHAWLS, SMALL WARES, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS, PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, MILLINERY GOODS. At our usual low prices, and we sell nothing but first-class goods.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., No. 62 West 14th-st.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY, MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION AT MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION. N. B.—MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. SUITS MADE UP ON SHORT NOTICE.

R. H. MACY, FANCY DRY GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES. 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City. JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AT A SHORT DISTANCE FROM the City, a lady governess for a miss of 14; to teach English, French, music and drawing; a comfortable home and moderate salary given. Address Box No. 1,060 N. Y. Post Office.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 30, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868	70,862 24

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable free of Government tax, on and after the first day of August. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the dividend declared July 8, 1868, at its office in New-York, on and after the 1st of September. A special form of order will be required to comply with the resolution, copies of which can be had at the office in New-York. W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 15, 1868.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of United States Income tax, on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALBANY.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, New-York, Aug. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1,146 Broadway, Between 26th and 27th sts. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, Free from Government tax. ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW draws interest from Sept. 1. CHAS. PECK, President. CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st. Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

INTEREST COMMENCES THE 1ST OF SEPtember on money deposited on or before Sept. 1. 6 per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SHIPBUILDING COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—For sale, a valuable invention for the prevention of vessels pitching and rolling at sea, keeping sinking vessels afloat, instantaneous removal of barnacles, &c. Terms of license or sale right to American patent on application to J. & W. WEEMS, Perseverance Iron Works, Johnstone, Scotland.

PILES, PILES, PILES, PILES.—THE CELebrated Spanish remedy for the piles that has cured thousands of our most prominent citizens, for sale at No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor. DITCHETT.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock. noon.
EUROPA.....Aug. 29|CALEDONIA.....Sept. 19
IOWA.....Sept. 5|BRITANNIA.....Sept. 26
COLUMBIA.....Sept. 12|HIBERNIA.....Oct. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $116.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $30.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Ant werp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Conunent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS.
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both the trouble of English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, brcuble and expense
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
ETNA (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, Aug. 25
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY, Aug. 29
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
CITY OF WHINGTON (via Halifax).TUESDAY, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
And each succeeding SATURDAY and a ternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100|Steerage.....$35
To London.....105|To London.....40
To Paris.....110|To Paris.....45
Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90; gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY Sept. 23
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
Cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to ply regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO,
With other first-class steamers building.
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer, $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold: in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
SIBERIA.....Aug. 27|TRIPOLI.....Sept. 10
ALEPPO.....Sept. 3|TARIFA.....Sept. 17
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, THOMSON,
Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $35, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Cap. CAVERLY.
Steamer leaving Sept. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Oct. 3 for China and Japan
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Rinc-st., at noon
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GOLDEN STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, sailing on MONDAY, Aug. 24.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 29.
Freight received on and after TUESDAY, 18th.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. K. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER. Aug. 27.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Sept. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 29
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 24.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on semequine time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. K. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant side-wheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will sail for above ports, from Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 75 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY, will sail on the following Wednesday.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations.
For freight or passage apply to
J. R. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR INDependent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, and MARMION on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to H. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 307 Broadway, New-York
UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 162 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M. Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEM. PHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) or 7:30 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Pecot Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, except Otisville, Wallkill, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati via Marietta.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M., for Paterson; 3:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South: 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express trains through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, (Peekskill and Highland,) through to Buffalo. Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
1:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-car attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car on this train (except on Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Roma, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany
A Sunday train will se run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 8:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:40. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 9:30 A. M., arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:30 A.M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:32 P.M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. CEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st, at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest unmolested, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents: Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings, (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:45; Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 23d, 8 A. M.	Sunday, 23d, 5:30 P. M.
Monday, 24th, 8 A. M.	Monday, 24th, 12 M.
Tuesday, 25th, 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th, 12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 26th, 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th, 1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 27th, 10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 27th, 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 28th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 28th, 3 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THOCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st. every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERnoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 8:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York at 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents: to Nyack 20 cents.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK HUNTINGTON, OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 35th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 6 P. M. L. B. TUTHILL, No. 158 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 6 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 200 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 8:30, reaches Providence at 9:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stoninrton Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 6:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without change.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—The steamer NEW-HAVEN leaves Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 10 P. M., connecting with railroad

EXCURSIONS.

COney ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The ONEIDA leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., E. R., at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glen Wood and Glen Cove. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.
Stops at 26th-st. East River, each way.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1868.
IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO HARBOR, NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Hemlock timber," will be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868, for the following specified hemlock timber and lumber, which must be delivered *on land* near the head of the West Pier at Oswego, as designated by the engineer in charge, so that it can be properly measured and inspected.
The sticks of timber must be sawed, of the best quality, straight, and of the *exact dimensions* specified, or they will not be accepted. The plank may be of the ordinary lengths.
One-eighth of the quantities named must be delivered before the 15th of October, 1868, and the balance before the 15th of May, 1869.
900 sticks sawed timber, each 12 inches square and 30 feet long; 400 sticks sawed timber, each 12 inches square and 21 feet long; 36,000 feet board measure 3 inch plank.
Blank proposals and further information can be obtained at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
J. F. RAY,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt.-Col. U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug 5, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 noon of SATURDAY, Sept. 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.
The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 23½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.
The work must be completed by Dec 1, 1869.
The wreck will be divided into three sections, by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid. When the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid; and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.
Proposals must state, first, the sum in money asked for the removal of the wreck, the contractor receiving nothing from the proceeds of the material and cargo removed; second, the sum in money asked, the United States waiving in favor of the contractor all its interest in the proceeds of the material and cargo removed.
Proposals to be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.
The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.
No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1868.
IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for dredging," will be received at this office until noon of FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1868, for dredging at Ogdensburg, as specified in the last advertisement from this office, where full information and blank proposals can be obtained.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids made under this advertisement.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING STAMPS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1868.
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is prepared to receive sealed proposals, until Sept. 12 M., for furnishing the following-named stamps required by the act of July 20, 1868, to be used on tobacco and imported cigars:
First—Five hundred thousand stamps of ten different denominations, viz.:
One pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 20 pounds, 40 pounds, 50 pounds, 60 pounds and 100 pounds. They must each be engraved on steel engraving, difficult of imitation, two and three-fourths inches in length and one inch and three-fourths in width. The 1s, 10s and 100s must vary from each other in color, the 1s must vary from the 10s, the 10s from the 50s, and the 40s from the 60s. They must have each appropriate vignette, and the spaces around the figures must be nicely engraved.
Second—Five hundred thousand stamps of fine steel engraving 1¾x2¾ inches in size, with oval corners and a suitable vignette.
Third—One hundred million stamps of fine steel engraving, with an appropriate vignette, and with lathe work designs around the vignette and the printed matter. These stamps are to be of eleven different kinds, of various widths and lengths, as follows:
¾x15 inches, one kind.
¾x17 inches, one kind.
¾x20 inches, two kinds.
¾x16 inches, two kinds.
¾x17 inches, one kind.
¾x19 inches, two kinds.
1x20 inches, two kinds.
Fourth—Five hundred thousand imported cigar stamps of fine steel engraving, with an appropriate vignette, and with lathe work around the vignette and the printed matter. These stamps are to be of five different denominations, of various widths and lengths, as follows:
1x16 inches.
1¼x18 inches.
1¼x22 inches.
1¼x26 inches.
1¾x34 inches.
The general feature of the several stamps will be prescribed by the department, and drawings or printed designs of them will be furnished to the successful bidder upon application to all who may apply therefor, with a bona fide intention or bidding for the contract.
Each bid must be accompanied by sample stamps of each and every denomination, and must state the price at which finished stamps will be furnished, of such denominations and at such times as the Commissioner may require; and such price must include the cost or packing the same in a safe and suitable manner for transportation, in packages of such size as shall be directed from time to time and delivering the same to such person or persons as may be appointed to receive them at the warehouse of the manufacturer, or at such other place or places in the city or town where they are manufactured, as the Commissioner may designate.
Each bidder must state in his proposal the time within which, after the completion of a contract with him, he will commence furnishing the stamps, and with what rapidity he will continue to furnish them after he has commenced.
All other things being equal, preference will be given to the bidder who will first furnish stamps in quantities sufficient to meet the demands of the Department.
The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any and all bids. THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1868.
For the information of those intending to bid for the removal of rocks in Hell Gate, it is necessary to state that the contract will not necessarily be assigned to the lowest or to any bidder. The time which the bidder proposes to consume in performing the work, as well as the character of his proposed mode of operations as to practicability, will likewise be considered in assigning the contract. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABlished business, realizing a net profit of 100 to 150 per cent. to a party with $2,500 to $3,000, an extraordinary chance is offered; only principals need address WATOE, Box No. 149 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
SIXTY-FIFTH AUCTION SALE OF Scranton Coal, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, 1868.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, 6,000 tons of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September, 1868.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 164 11th-av., elegant household furniture. Full particulars hereafter.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. E. MINTURN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Aug. 24, at 11½ o'clock, within the store,
500 boxes fresh Sicily lemons, landing ex steamer *Europa*.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SUBSISTENCE STORES.
OFFICE A. C. S., FORT

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Where the Croton Comes From—Our City Reservoir—The New Storage Reservoir in the Croton Valley—Its Construction and Progress of the Work—Its Cost—When it will be Finished.

If cleanliness be next to godliness, then judging from the quantity of water consumed in New-York, our citizens must be very near to being a godly people. But it is to be feared that of the vast quantities of water consumed daily in this City, a very large proportion is wasted. In how many houses is the Croton constantly left running, because it is too much trouble, or too great an effort of memory to turn it off? How much water is wasted in washing down engine houses, stables, &c., and how much in our hotels and bar-rooms? The Commissioners of the Croton Department say that about one-fourth of all the water consumed in this City runs to waste, and perhaps the estimate is not an exaggerated one. The present consumption of water in New-York averages sixty millions of gallons per day, or sixty gallons for each inhabitant This supply, after deducting the quantity necessary for extinguishing fires, for washing and other purposes, would appear to be liberal, though not equal, if we may believe history, to that provided for the citizens of Imperial Rome, who were at liberty to use something like one hundred gallons per day each. Our supply, however, is larger, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than that of the British Metropolis, and also of some of the principal cities of the Old World. At the same time, our water surpasses theirs in purity, a gallon containing but a trifle over four grains of solid matter. It will scarcely perhaps be believed that New-Yorkers, before the introduction of the Croton were compelled to drink water containing from 20 to 125 grains of impurities per gallon. Yet such was the fact.

WHERE THE CROTON COMES FROM.

The Croton River, which rises in Putnam County, is with its tributaries about 39 miles in length. It drains a water-shed of something over 300 square miles in extent, in which fall daily, on an average, 677,674,257 gallons of water, or allowing for evaporation, 338,832,128 gallons. But during the dry season, which extends from the middle of June to the 1st of September, the total yield of the valley is only 35,000,000 gallons daily, or about half the amount required for consumption in the City. A portion of this water is stored in the Croton Lake, a reservoir having an area of 400 acres and a depth of six feet. The capacity of the lake is about 500,000,000 gallons. It is situated about five miles below the confluence of the Muscoot River with the Croton. The water from the lake is conveyed to the City through an aqueduct 40¼ miles in length. Formerly it entered the Distributing Reservoir on Murray Hill at once, but the increasing growth of the City soon rendered it necessary to provide storage reservoirs. The first of these constructed was the one now known as the Old Reservoir in the Central Park. This, however, was found to be insufficient, and another was constructed in the Park, now known as the New Reservoir. The capacity of these three reservoirs is as follows:

Distributing reservoir, gallons	20,000,000
Old reservoir, gallons	150,000,000
New reservoir, gallons	1,029,888,145
Total	1,199,888,145

The water from the reservoir on Murray Hill is distributed to the various parts of the City by iron pipes, varying in diameter from four to forty-eight inches. Of these there are now over three hundred miles in use.

INSUFFICIENCY OF THE SUPPLY.

For several years past the officials of the Croton Department have looked forward to the advent of a very dry Summer with a shaking of the limbs and a trembling of the nerves, for they well knew that should the supply of water absolutely fail, on their heads would fall the wrath of the community. Yet had the supply of Croton failed, the Water Commissioners would not have been to blame in the matter. So early as 1862, the Commissioners urged on the Legislature the importance of providing storage reservoirs in the Croton Valley. It was shown that during the dry months the minimum flow of water in the Croton River was only 32,000,000 gallons per day, and that the actual consumption in the City was very nearly 60,000,000 gallons. In order to supply this deficiency the water in the Croton Lake had to be used, but as the bottom of the aqueduct is 11½ feet lower than the lip of the dam, and as a depth of 4½ feet in the aqueduct is necessary to furnish the amount of water required in the City, it will be seen that the lake cannot be drawn down lower than 7 feet. In the dry Summer of 1864, the lake was lowered 4½ feet, and in 1865 about 5 feet. After some years of unsuccessful application, the Legislature, at its session in 1865, condescended to consider whether or not New-York, with its hundreds of thousands of inhabitants, should be supplied with the requisite amount of water, or whether it should be left in danger of having that supply cut off during the time it was most needed, namely, the hot months. After a great deal of urging the Legislature in April, 1865, passed a bill empowering the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners to acquire lands in Putnam County for the construction of a storage reservoir.

SITE OF THE NEW RESERVOIR.

The reservoir is situated in the township of Kent, Putnam County, about five miles northwest of Carmel. Approaching it from Carmel, after passing a sharp turn in the road, the visitor comes in sight of a gorge between two steep and lofty hills, covered with trees to their summits. At the bottom runs the west branch of the Croton River. Across this gorge a dam of solid masonry-work is being erected. Passing the dam and proceeding along the old road the visitor has on his right one of the lofty hills already mentioned, and on his left the river, the new road which is being constructed by the Croton Department in place of the old one which now runs through the bottom of the reservoir, and beyond this another precipitous hill covered with forest trees. A little further on he passes an ancient burying-ground, long since disused, and apparently about to slide down the hill side to the road below. A quarter of a mile further is the Post Office of Boyd's Corners, a few dwelling houses, a Baptist church in a most fearful and wonderful state of dilapidation, another burying-ground strewn thick with mementoes of the dead, and finally the office of J. J. R. Croes, Esq., engineer of the works. Beyond this the valley still extends for some distance, and finally opens into an expanse of meadow land shut in by lofty hills, or mountains as they would be called in some parts of the country. All that has been described in passing through the valley, road, burying-grounds, church, dwellings, engineer's office and school house, will ere long be submerged beneath the waters of the reservoir, or, at least, the sites which they now occupy will be covered with water to the depth of many feet. The buildings will, of course, be removed. The trees will be cut down. The fences will be leveled or carried off. The remains of mortality in the two burying grounds will be removed during the ensuing Fall. As all the land necessary for the construction of the new reservoir is in absolute possession of the City as represented by the officials of the Croton Department, the occupants of the buildings, who rent them for short terms, can be notified to quit at any time.

THE RESERVOIR.

In order to construct the reservoir it became necessary for the City to purchase 420 acres of land. This was obtained at a cost of $100 per acre, with the exception of a farm of 75 acres which, in order to avoid delay, was purchased at the owner's valuation. The total cost of the land, including fees, was $55,000. On the 20th of August, 1866, a contract for constructing a dam of masonry work across the gorge already described was awarded to Roach & Jenkins of this City, they being the lowest of eight bidders. In September following the dam was commenced. It certainly seems strange that a work of this character, which at the present moment is very little more than half completed, should have consumed the time it has. It is said, however, in explanation, that the difficulty of obtaining workmen, and the large quantity of rock met with in excavating for the foundation, were far greater than the contractors could reasonably suppose would be the case. Making due allowance for these unforseen difficulties, it still appears that Messrs. Roach & Jenkins, or their representatives—for the contract has been transferred and retransferred several times—have shown a culpable want of energy in prosecuting the work. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that for the three years preceding the commencement of the work the want of the reservoir was much felt. Since the work has been commenced, so much rain has fallen during each Summer that the reservoir, had it been in operation, would scarcely have been called on to supply any deficiency. It must be remembered, however, that the rain-falls of 1867 and of the present year were unusually bountiful. There is very little doubt that the reservoir will be needed, and that, perhaps, long before it is completed. The dam finished, nine-tenths of the work may be considered as done. The dam itself is to be 53 feet in height above the bed of the stream, and 650 feet long. In order to obtain a solid foundation, it became necessary to turn the river aside, and to dig down to a depth of twenty feet, or until a solid bottom was reached. A foundation fifty feet wide was then laid, which is to be carried up fifty-eight feet, gradually diminishing in width, until at the top it will be only ten feet. The upper, or stream face of the dam, will be vertical, the lower one sloping, with a batter of one foot in two and a half. The face walls will be of cut stone, and the interior filled in with concrete and hydraulic cements. Near the bottom of the dam are two openings, already constructed, for drawing off the water. They are each four feet three inches in diameter. They will be fitted with cast iron slide gates. The stone for the construction of the dam is quarried from a hill on the left hand side of the old road. About 30,000 cubic yards will be needed, and about 11,000 wagon loads of cement and sand. Most of this has to be hauled a distance of ten miles. The price fixed by contract for the construction of the dam is $201,002 80. With the contemplated additions the cost will be $250,000.

The reservoir will be of irregular shape, bearing a faint resemblance to the form of the letter W, considerably elongated. Its extreme length will be 11,000 feet; its extreme width, 2,300 feet; its average depth, 25 feet; its area, 300 acres; and its capacity, 2,460,000,000 gallons. It will not be fenced in, but, at the same time, it will be carefully guarded, and no fishing or boating in its waters will be allowed. In place of the old road, which runs at present almost parallel with the river, and leads from Carmel to Cold Spring, a new road, three miles in length, is being constructed. Of this one and a half miles are finished. It is almost needless to say that it will be vastly superior in construction to the old road, and will serve as a model of what a good country road should be. It will skirt the reservoir for its entire length, passing at the foot of the lofty hill already mentioned. Besides this road, the Commissioners of the Croton Department have had to construct three bridges. Into the reservoir, or rather into the stream, the overflow of which it is intended to store up, the rain-fall, from a water-shed of twenty square miles in extent will flow. No doubt whatever is felt that the overflow of the stream, during the Winter and Spring months, will keep the reservoir full.

OTHER STORAGE RESERVOIRS.

In 1857 and 1858 the then Chief Engineer of the Croton Department, Mr. Alfred W. Craven, had an accurate survey of the whole Croton Valley made. The valley comprises an area of 339 miles. It was found that there are therein seventeen sites available for the construction of storage reservoirs. Six or seven of these sites have been mapped out, and whenever it becomes necessary to increase the water supply of the City, all that will be needed will be an act of the Legislature to enable the Commissioners to obtain the necessary lands. Thus it seems that with a chain of these reservoirs, which can be increased to an almost illimitable extent, New-York need not fear that her Croton will ever run short. It has been estimated that these seventeen reservoirs, should they ever be required, would be capable of storing sixty billions of gallons, or enough to supply New-York with water, at its present rate of consumption, for one thousand days.

OPERATION OF THE RESERVOIR.

It is expected that the reservoir will not be ready for use until the Summer of 1870, unless the contractors put a good deal more energy into the work. When completed the manner of operation will be as follows: During the Spring and early part of Summer the reservoir will be full, and the water will flow over the dam and follow its accustomed course down the river. As the streams dry up and the quantity of water flowing down the stream and into the aqueduct becomes diminished, the gates in the dam of the Storage Reservoir will be opened gradually, and sufficient water allowed to escape to keep the Croton Lake at its proper level. When the Fall rains have again replenished the streams the dam gates will be closed and the reservoir allowed to refill. This is all the service that the reservoir will be required to perform, but it will be seen, simple as it is, that it is a most important one. It is estimated that on the average a supply will be taken from it yearly of 2,200,000,000 gallons.

A NEW RAILROAD.

It may be mentioned, in this connection, that engineers have lately been busy in the vicinity of the new Reservoir taking surveys for the line of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, which it was intended should run very near the new Reservoir. This plan has, it is said, been abandoned, and a new line has been marked out. Mr. Daniel Drew, who owns a large amount of property at Carmel, is understood to favor no line that does not run through or very near to that village. In the meantime the scheme is believed to be temporarily abandoned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Howard Mission—Public Reception of Rev. Mr. Van Meter.

Yesterday afternoon an immense audience gathered in the Howard Mission Rooms, New Bowery, to formally welcome the Superintendent—Rev. W. C. Van Meter—who but recently returned to this City after a lengthy European tour. The teachers and scholars of the Institution were present in large numbers, and several prominent metropolitan clergymen were also there.

In a lengthy but very interesting address, delivered immediately after the opening exercises, Mr. Van Meter expressed his gratitude for the constant sympathy and affection of his fellow laborers, and their untiring coöperation with him in his efforts to establish on a permanent basis a model International Home for Little Wanderers. He spoke, also, of the longing of his heart to return to his field of labor again. He regretted that he could at present only glance at a few things, but said that he was carefully preparing a lecture, in which would be condensed the most important experiences and observations of his fourteen years' work among the children of the street, and his visit to the hospitals, prisons, reformatory, protective, charitable and other institutions of Rome and other European cities. After these introductory remarks he proceeded to speak of Europe as he found it on his late tour. He said that he had been to Naples, examined its hospitals, asylums, schools and prisons; had visited Puteoli, where St. Paul landed; drove around the country, through groves of orange, lemon, fig and olive trees; wandered among the ruins of Pompei; climbed Vesuvius and stood on the edge of the crater during three erruptions, which made the mountain tremble, while the lava poured down its side not a hundred steps from him. Almost every mile of the journey from there to Rome was marked by a monument of some kind, reminding one of some important historical event. He visited Rome, not so much to see the ruins of her departed magnificence and glory, as to witness the effect of Roman Catholicism upon those who received the word of the Pope and the decrees of the Romish Church as more binding than the Bible itself, and who dared not question the infallibility of the Church or oppose its power. There, he said, he saw it's withering, blighting curse. It had robbed the people of civil and religious liberty, and crushed them beneath a load of ignorance and superstition. They believed what the Priest taught, however absurd. They rendered homage to the bones and garments which they were told once belonged to some whom they called Saints. They worshipped the Saints more frequently and devoutly than they did the Saviour. As an illustration of this fact, he recited the following, copied from the official list of relics in the Church of St. Praxide: "Tooth of St. Peter;" "Finger of St. Philips;" "Arm of St. Barnabas;" "A part of the swaddling clothes in which the Saviour was wrapped at his birth;" "The reed that bore the sponge;" "One of the stones that killed Stephen;" "Moses' Rod." In the Church of St. Maria Maggiore they showed the cradle of our Saviour and some of the hay upon which he was laid in the manger. In the Church of St. Croce, among other relics, are "Three pieces of the true Cross;" "One of the nails;" "The title which Pilate placed on the Cross;" "A part of the seamless vest of Christ;" "A piece of the stone upon which the angel stood at the Annunciation;" "A piece of the stone upon which the Saviour sat when fasting in the Wilderness;" "A part of the vail and hair of the Virgin;" "A bottle of Christ's blood," and "A bottle of the Virgin's milk." These, and other things a thousand times more absurd and ridiculous, they were taught and believed. Rome contained a population of 175,000 to 200,000. The intelligence and the enterprise of the people were seen in the fact that they had but two daily newspapers, each of which was about the size of one page of our leading City journals. The morality of the people could be seen in the fact that every fourth child born there was a child of shame. To work more effectually upon the superstition of the people, and to induce them to adopt these children of shame, the priests and nuns assured them of extraordinary merit, and also of the special and eternal blessing of the Holy Mother, who, as they pretended, felt more than ordinary interest in all children not born in lawful wedlock. Because of this, they called the child *Figlia della Madonna*—child of the Virgin.

In Florence the great prison and the alms-house were more wisely and humanely conducted than any other he saw in Europe. The prisoners spent from an hour to an hour and a half a day in school. Only one in twenty, when committed, could read and write, and experience had proved to the Government that nothing it could do so truly reformed and elevated the prisoner as to open a new world of thought and knowledge to him by enabling him to read and write. Instead of dooming the children of the poor-house to the position of "tramps" and worthless dependents, they elevated them. In one department the more talented of the boys were taught geometry and architecture, and thus fitted to occupy important positions. The Secretary of the Interior and the Superintendent of Prisons, Refuges and Reformatories in Italy sympathised deeply with him in the object of his visit, and gave him letters of authority to go everywhere in Italy and visit their institutions. He was received and treated in the same manner by the Prefect and other officials in Paris. Many of the institutions in that city were far superior to any he ever saw. He received a cordial welcome, and every facility was afforded him which he could desire wherever he went. In England, Scotland and Ireland his experience in this respect was the same as in Italy and France. Ireland he regarded as the most beautiful country he had ever seen, and the Irish people among the most interesting, and nothing, he thought, kept them from being one of the most intelligent, prosperous, honored and happy nations on earth, but Roman Catholicism, laziness and whisky.

At the conclusion of Mr. Van Meter's address, the scholars sang a number of beautiful pieces, and several gentlemen made brief addresses, after which Rev. Mr. Lyle, of the Church of Sea and Land, pronounced the Benediction.

Friends of Humanity.

This is a gathering of persons of radical religious views, that meet every Sunday afternoon and evening, and either hold debates or listen to the speeches of certain selected individuals. The speaker of yesterday was Mr. J. Schwackhamer, a gentleman with long, thin, white hair, and a very bushy white beard, who has been long known to spiritualistic and reformatory circles of this City. The burden of Mr. Schwackhamer's discourse was a denial of the divinity of Jesus, quotations of injunctions on his part not to worship him, but God alone, and a general attack upon the received theological doctrines handed down to the present day from past ages. Mr. Schawackhamer stated that he had essayed repeatedly to speak at prayer-meetings, at mission-meetings, and at open-air preachings, but when the orthodox persons in charge of those gatherings discovered his doctrines, they invariably objected to a continuance of his discourse.

Mr. Schwackhamer is quite a practiced speaker, but somewhat diffuse.

Temperance Meeting.

The Temperance Society of the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, held a monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, which was very well attended, there being a larger audience, perhaps, than at any previous gathering.

The Pastor, Rev. F. Brown, presided, and after offering prayer, made a brief address, appropriate to the occasion. There were, he stated, 21,000 liquor saloons, while there were only 6,000 ministers of the Gospel, in the State of New-York. Enough money was spent for liquor in the United States last year to pay one-half of the entire National debt, under the burden of which our people were suffering immeasurably. This City he thought was growing worse, continually; the churches were not making any material progress—indeed several were losing ground, and much of this unfortunate condition of religious affairs was to be attributed to the indifference of ministry and laity upon the temperance question.

Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, a well-known member of the legal profession of the City, was then introduced. In commencing, he spoke of his observations of the habits of public men at Washington, while on a visit to that city in June last. They drank intoxicating liquor to such an extent that he became greatly disgusted with the habit, and then vowed that he would never, God being his helper, taste as a beverage anything that would intoxicate, and he expressed the hope that the solemn pledge would never be broken. He next dwelt at length upon the poisonous nature of the drinks of this day, and the generally deceptive character of the liquor traffic. It was, therefore, dangerous, he said, for men to drink spirituous liquors. The fact that rum destroyed the bodies of its victims was shown in the circumstance that over 8,000 persons die annually in this City by drinking alcoholic beverages. This practice threatened also the very existence of our republic, and the time had come when men should stop it. But beside the fact that drinking was thus dangerous, it was also unnecessary. The custom found a beginning in many cases with feelings of exhaustion and weariness, or it might be despondency, but the use of stimulants under such conditions only make bad worse, and men ought never to indulge the insiduous temptation. A better and safer remedy for the wearied or tempted one would be found in the delightful surroundings of home, and these should be sought instead of the saloon. In conclusion he spoke of the means by which this evil of intemperance might be abated—he did not believe that it could be entirely eradicated from the world. Legislation on the subject would be utterly useless, unless supported by an educated public sentiment, and this must be created by the efforts of all good men. The young should be especially looked after. Pleasant reading-rooms, debating societies and similar pure associations should be organized in the City to draw young men away from vice by attracting them to virtue. The thorough education of the young in this manner, he insisted, would save the masses and make this a better world. The meeting was dismissed after a number of persons had signed the pledge.

Open-Air Preaching.

The Rev. George I. Mingins, Superintendent New-York City Missions, addressed a very large and attentive audience at the regular Sabbath Street Service, corner Houston and Columbia streets, at 5 P. M. yesterday. Mr. Mingins' sermon was preceded by a very short address to the Germans present, in their native tongue, by Rev. Mr. Pick. At the close of the service it was announced that Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., would preach at the same time and place next Sabbath.

The congregation, though large, (numbering about twelve hundred,) was reduced some hundreds by the unauthorized announcement, having been made last Sabbath, that Rev. Mr. Tyng, Jr., would preach on Grand-street at 5 P. M. yesterday. It is said that Mr. Tyng was in no way responsible for the mistake.

A large tent will be raised on the square next Sabbath, if the City authorities permit, an improvement much needed.

Arrival of the Government Sloop De Soto.

United States Steamship *De Soto*, Commodore C. S. Boggs, arrived at this port yesterday from Port-au-Prince, after a passage of seven days. The following is her list of officers:

Commodore, Charles S. Boggs; Lieutenant-Commander, Alfred Hopkins; Lieutenant-Commander and Navigator, G. W. Sumner; Lieutenant, D. W. Mulaw; Ensign, Timothy A. Lyons; Midshipmen, S. W. Hemphell, A. B. Carter, L. V. Honsel; Chief-Engineer, Mortimer Kellogg; Surgeon, J. J. Gibson; Assistant-Surgeon, J. B. Parker; Paymaster, Frank Clarke; First Assistant-Engineer, Cleian Lindsay; Second Assistants, W. C. Munroe, W. L. Nicoll and W. S. Aveles; Third Assistant-Engineers, F. M. Ashton, Alen Dempster, C. G. B. Dudley; Lieutenant Marines, H. B. Bigelow; Commodore's Clerk, J. D. Boggs; Paymaster's Clerk, Dennis Brennon; Boatswain, Ansel Keene; Gunner, Charles Earnshaw.

The political condition of affairs at Port-au-Prince remains unchanged. Salnave is daily gaining strength by desertion from the rebels.

Gunboat *Gettysburg* was at Port-au-Prince the 16th inst., all well on board.

The English men-of-war *Favorite* and *Mullet*, and a small Spanish gunboat were also at anchor off Port-au-Prince.

Suicide in Laurens-Street—A Sad Case of Life-Weariness.

For some time past Alois Arnoltz, a Frenchman, 35 years of age, has kept the candy stand at the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, where he did a thriving business, and is supposed to have amassed some means. He has, however, been in ill health, and of late has been despondent, although so far as known no one ever heard him express a desire to die. He resided alone in a room in the rear of No. 143 Laurens-street, and Saturday night about 11 o'clock, was noticed entering his lonely apartment. In that thickly populated locality the movements of a man are not narrowly watched, and the poor Frenchman attracted no attention. About noon yesterday a man passing the room happened to glance in at the window, and saw a pool of blood in the middle of the premises. Thinking this suspicious, he called in Officer Eakin, of the Eighth Precinct, who burst in the door, and found Arnoltz lying upon the bed cold and rigid, having been dead for some hours. An open razor lying beside him and a gash in the arm showed that he had died by his own hand, and that having opened an artery he had bled to death. On the table lay a note written in French and signed by Arnoltz. The writer said simply that he had been sick for eight months and life had become so burdensome that he had determined to die. What money he was possessed of he desired should be remitted to his wife and two children in France.

Capt. Mills being notified of the occurrence, at once established a guard over the premises, and gave orders that nothing in the room should be touched until the arrival of the Coroner, who was notified. An inquest will be held to-day, after which the Public Administrator will take charge of the effects of the deceased.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Burglar Trapped.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Lewis of the Tenth Precinct, passing the premises Nos. 109 and 111 Bowery, occupied as furniture warerooms by John Wentworth & Son, noticed that the area grating of No. 109 had been removed. Calling Officer Murphy of the same precinct to his aid the officers entered the building through the area cellar and after considerable search found one Charles Balch hid away behind a pile of chairs on one of the floors. He come from his covert, in response to the pointed invitation of a revolver, with the confession "that he was fairly caught and might as well give it up." The officers then continued their search and found that nothing had been removed from the premises. Balch was yesterday taken before Justice Shandley at the Essex Market Police Court and was committed for an examination.

A Youthful Thief.—Mrs. Louisa Windle, of No. 118 West Thirty-first-street, made a complaint yesterday, before Justice Shandley, at the Essex Market Police Court, stating that on the 12th inst. her servant, Wilhelmina Lemnacher, 17 years of age, had suddenly left her employ without giving any notice, and with her a diamond ring, some handkerchiefs and other articles, all valued at $100, had disappeared. She also stated that on Saturday evening Wilhelmina was arrested by Officer Cook, of the Seventeenth Precinct, in Sixth-street, who found all of the missing property in her possession. The girl denied her guilt, saying that she had found the ring and had forgotten to return it, and that the other things she had taken because she was not furnished enough to eat. She was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

Destructive Fire.—At about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, the large frame dwelling in One Hundred and Ninth-street, near Broadway, owned by the Whitlock Estate and occupied by Mr. William Willey, took fire from some unknown cause, and was totally destroyed with all its contents. Capt. Helme, of the Thirty-first Precinct, was on the ground with Sergeants Blake and Colegrove and a section of men, but owing to the suburban nature of the locality and the scarcity of water all efforts to stay the conflagration were fruitless. Mr. Willey lost all his furniture, valued at $20,000, on which there was no insurance. The building was valued at $10,000, and is supposed to have been insured.

Sudden Death in Church.—Yesterday morning Mr. George Scott, of Steubenville, Ohio, who was a guest of the St. Nicholas Hotel, left the house in a carriage in company with Mr. James Horne, of Pittsburg, and another friend, for the purpose of attending divine service at St. Alban's Church. While the service was in progress Mr. Scott was taken with a fit, and his friends removed him to the carriage, but before they reached the door of the church the suffering man was dead. The friends put the body in the carriage and returned to the hotel, where the remains were placed on ice to await the action of the Coroner. The deceased was a dry-goods merchant, about 50 years of age, and of remarkably healthy appearance. Yesterday morning he ate a hearty breakfast and uttered no complaint of feeling unwell, even up to the moment when he sank insensible in the arms of his friends in the church.

Lacteal Adulteration.—Officer Dillon, of the Third Precinct, at an early hour yesterday morning, while going his rounds turned suddenly from Chambers-street into West-street, in the uncertain light of dawn saw two milk-carts drawn up to the curb near a hydrant, and two men engaged in adding great quantities of Croton water to the milk in their cans. He took them into custody, when they gave the names of Frederick Betka and Chas. Rohbomburg, and being arraigned before Alderman Cuddy, Acting Magistrate at the Tombs Police Court, were held in $300 bail each, to make an explanation at the Special Sessions.

Brutal Assault.—During Saturday night a man, said to be one Owen Gannon, entered the room of Ann Riley, at No. 69 Greene-street, and jumping upon the sleeping woman, stamped upon her with such savage earnestness that he inflicted dangerous and probably fatal injuries. When found the woman was pronounced by the surgeons to be hurt principally in the bowels and breast, but the brute had also stamped out one of her eyes. The Police yesterday, in the absence of the Coroner, took the *ante-mortem* statement of the woman, when she stated that Gannon had assaulted her. He had not been arrested up to a late hour last night.

A Garroter Arrested.—Officer Randall, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested Jas. Russell, aged 24, and residing at No. 66 New Chambers-street, on the complaint of John Miller, of No. 82 Greenwich-street, who accused the prisoner of having used violence for the purpose of highway robbery. Russell, it appears, stopped Miller in Mott-street and choked him by putting his arm round Miller's neck, and robbed him of a wallet containing $13 50. When searched at the Station-house the missing money was found in Russell's boot; so he was locked up for examination.

Brutal Assault.—A complaint was made yesterday morning, before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in behalf of Mary Lennon, of No. 340 West Thirty-sixth-street, from which it appears that during Saturday evening she was most brutally assaulted by one James Murray, who kicked her in the abdomen and also in the throat. A physician's certificate was produced, showing her to be in a most dangerous condition, whereupon Murray was committed to await the result of the injuries.

Arrivals in the City.—Gov. R. E. Fenton, of Albany; Marques de San Felipe, of Cuba; Gen. Adams, of Washington, and Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge Scruggs, of Alabama, and Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. R. C. Schenck, of Ohio, is at the Coleman House. Gen. G. W. Palmer, of Newark, and Gen. S. P. Graham, of the U. S. Army, are at the St. Denis Hotel. Gen. J. H. Martindale, of Rochester, is at the Astor House. A. Delmar, of the Treasury Department, Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Charge of Larceny.—William B. Austin, No. 226 East Twenty-second-street, appeared before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and made an affidavit, stating that Saturday night he occupied the same room with John Laffin, and that during the night he was robbed of $28, which he accused his room-mate of taking. The latter denied all knowledge of the money, but was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention for Witnesses.

Street Robbery.—John Miller, of No. 82 Greenwich-street, in his complaint made yesterday before Alderman Cuddy, at the Tombs Police Court, states that Saturday evening he was knocked down in the street by James Russell and robbed of his pocket-book containing $13. The accused having been arrested by Officer Randall, of the Fourteenth Precinct, emphatically denied the charge, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

Attention to the Intoxicated.—Officer Leary, of the Seventeenth Precinct, going his lonely round through First-street yesterday morning, found Sterling Slocum dead drunk on a stoop, and Robert Wilson with his hands in the sleeper's pocket in search of his valuables. Wilson was arrested, and being arraigned before Justice Shandley at the Essex Market Police Court, was committed for trial at the General Sessions on a charge of larceny from the person.

Meteorological.—According to the meteorological record kept at Central Park the mean temperature of the week ending on Saturday last was 74° 50'. The highest point the thermometer reached was on Wednesday at 2 P. M., when it stood 85° 3'; the lowest point at the same hour was on Monday, when it stood 72° 1'. It rained three days out of the week, and there were eleven showers, lasting, altogether, five hours and fifty-six minutes, and showing a total fall of 1.387 inches.

Strange Disappearance.—Charles Mercier, a Frenchman, who did business at No. 409 Broome-street as a manufacturer and dealer in violins, has been missing since Tuesday last. The Fourteenth Precinct Police have since opened his premises and discovered everything in disorder; a number of United States bonds lying loose on the counter. The supposition is that Mercier has committed suicide in some part of the City.

Death by Drowning.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man proceeded to bathe in East River, at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, and, having gone beyond his depth, was drowned. Officer Nears took the clothes of the deceased to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, where they are held for identification. All efforts to rescue the man or to recover the body proved unavailing.

B. B. Benevolent Society.—The annual meeting of this Society took place yesterday afternoon at No. 56 Orchard-street. The financial report was received and approved of, showing the affairs of the Society in a very satisfactory condition. The attendance was confined to members, and was purely of a business nature.

Assault with an Ax.—At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fight occurred between Ann Fitzgerald and Elizabeth Kelly, and the former was badly cut in the head by an ax in the hands of her antagonist. The wounded woman was removed to her home, No. 73 Suffolk-street. The assailant has escaped arrest.

Fall.—Peter Malkmus, 8 years old, residing at No. 838 Eighth-avenue, fell from a pear tree at the corner of Eighty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue, and broke both of his arms. He was also severely bruised in various parts of the body. He was taken home.

Fire Escape Accident.—At 7 o'clock last evening, Catharine McFarland, 2 years of age, and residing with her parents at No. 444 West Thirty-first-street, got out of a second-story window upon the platform of the fire escape, and fell from it to the ground, receiving injuries that are likely to prove fatal.

Affray Between Women.—Last evening Fanny Williams and Catharine Foster had an altercation at No. 41 Mulberry-street, when Catharine was severely beaten about the head and thrown down a flight of stairs. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Her antagonist fled and escaped arrest.

Boy Run Over.—Yesterday afternoon a man driving a light buggy ran over Eugene Condon, a lad, in Pearl-street, and severely injured him about the body. The boy was taken to his home, No. 388 Pearl-steet. The man in the buggy escaped arrest.

Run Over by a Street Car.—Yesterday evening Philip Fitzpatrick, 24 years of age, and residing at No. 225 Lewis-street, was run over at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and First-avenue by one of the Belt Line street cars, and severely hurt in the back. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Attempted Suicide.—Hannah Stanhope, aged 19 years, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by drowning, but was rescued by Police Officers Doyle and Kelly. She was subsequently sent to her friends in Connecticut.

Bitten by a Horse.—George Casey was bitten on the shoulder, yesterday, by a horse in the stable No. 50 Monroe-street, and badly injured. He was taken home.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Colony of Young Thieves Captured.—On Saturday morning, about 4:30 o'clock, the Police of the Forty-second Precinct, arrested a young escaped convict named Michael McNamara, who is regarded as a bold and expert young thief. When arrested he at once suspected that some one of the gang to which he had belonged had informed the Police of his whereabouts, and under the influence of this thought opened to Capt. Jacobs a budget of important facts involving a series of robberies by a gang of youthful desperadoes, and rendering it necessary that all of them should be arrested. Of the gang arrested there were James Carmody, aged 16 years; Wm. H. Farrell, aged 17; Wm. Kells, aged 10; Joseph Shanley, aged 18; John Devine, aged 17, and John Gavigan, aged 15. It appears that among the depredations recently committed by this gang, was the robbery of the store of John Wettle, No. 79 Court-street, on the morning of July 18, when five watches of the value of $100 were taken. One of the stolen watches has been recovered since. Of the six juveniles in custody the following are charged with the foregoing robbery: Farrell, Kells, Shanley, and Devine. Another of the six, Carmody, is charged with robbing the milk depot of James De Revere, No. 103 Gold-street, in company with McNamara, the escapado. Gavigan, another of the gang, is charged with having robbed the money-drawer of Susan Bitner, No. 191 Nassau-street, on the 30th of July, taking the sum of $5. The return of the Forty-second Precinct yesterday morning stated that John Higgins, of No. 39 Little-street, delivered up to the officer in charge a silver watch, which he said was sold to his boy Michael by a boy named David McGivney, for the sum of 80 cents; the watch is supposed to be one of the five stolen from Mr. Wettle's store, in Court-street. All these juveniles will be arraigned before Justice Cornwell this morning.

Probable Homicide.—On Saturday evening a number of German laborers employed in Liebmann's brewery, near Washington-street, E. D., became involved in a fight, and Frank Dennhoff, a car-driver by occupation, attempted to take the part of an old man who was being severely punished by a vigorous fellow many years his junior, when one Philip Hartling interfered and struck Dennhoff a powerful blow in the back of the head, inflicting a wound which is likely to prove mortal. The injured man was conveyed to his residence, at the intersection of Flushing-avenue and Morrell-street, and his condition was yesterday found to be so precarious that the Police and Coroner Smith were notified. Officer Nolting, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, was dispatched after Hartling, and succeeded in arresting him at his residence, and Coroner Smith committed him to the County Jail. In the afternoon the Coroner impanelled a jury and took the injured man's *ante-mortem* statement, the substance of which is given above. The jury found that Frank Dennhoff received his wounds at the hands of Philip Hartling, on the evening of the 22d of August, 1868.

The Alleged Homicide in Navy-street.—The *post-mortem* examination of the body of James Nicholson, who, it was alleged, died from the effects of an assault made upon him by Mrs. Mary Ann Jourdan, on Friday night, as made by Dr. A. W. Shepard, discloses the fact that no marks of violence were found on the body of deceased, and that his stomach was found to be very much distended, but from what cause has not yet transpired.

The Knife.—William Heimer, a young German, was yesterday arrested by Officer Colgan, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, for stabbing in the face with a dirk knife one Andrew Greimer. The affray occurred at the rear of the tenement-house No. 130 Ewen-street. The wound is not a serious one.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Carbet-Bagger.—On Tuesday last a young man, giving the name of Owen Taylor, called at the house No. 275 Railroad-avenue, Newark, and engaging board, remained there until between two and three o'clock yesterday morning. At that time he took a large black carpet bag, with which he decamped, together with the following property belonging to parties in the house: Two pair of white pantaloons, three vests, two dresses, one coat, eight shirts and a shawl, in all valued at about $70. In the early part of the day a man answering the description of the thief was seen making his way on foot to New-York.

Officers Brutally Beaten.—At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, Officers Rogers and Osborn, of the Newark Police, arrested two men at the shipyard in the Twelfth Ward, who, with others, had been insulting a woman on a canal-boat, and had thrown her child into the canal. The officers were set upon by the prisoners and three others, and Rogers was disarmed and felled to the ground three times by blows on the head from clubs. Officer Osborn met with similar treatment, and the two were glad to get away with their lives.

Accident.—George Smith fell on Saturday through a portion of the new building at the Erie Railway depot. He sustained severe injuries in the back, and now lies very unwell at his residence, Jersey-avenue, Jersey City, attended by Dr. Reeves.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $8@$9. WHEAT less active and declined 2c.@3c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 70@$1 72; No. 2 at $1 60@$1 61. CORN active and declined ¼c.@½c.; sales of No. 1 at 98¾c.@99¼c.; No. 2 at 98c.@98¼c.; Rejected, 96c. OATS active and declined ½c.@1c.; sales at 52¼c.@53c. RYE firmer; sales of No 1, in store, at $1 28@$1 30; No. 2 do. at $1 2?@$1 25. BARLEY active and advanced 1c @1½c.; sales at $1 58@$1 60 for No. 2, in store. HIGHWINES firmer at 70c. for bonded, and $1 30 for free. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK firm at $29 50. LARD, 18c.@18¼c. for Winter, and 17¼c. for Summer, rendered. Dry Salt SHOULDERS firm at 12c. for loose. Sugar-pickled HAMS quiet at 17c.@17¾c. CATTLE dull and nominal. LIVE HOGS active at $9 25@$9 62½ for Fair to Medium; $9 75@$10 10 for Good to Choice Smooth. FREIGHTS quiet at 6¾c.@7c. on Corn, by sail, to Buffalo, and 11c. on Wheat and 10c. on Barley, by steam, to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 148,000 bushels Wheat, 182,000 bushels Corn, 146,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bushels Wheat, 247,000 bushels Corn, 117,000 bushels Oats, 4,200 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 22.

TOBACCO active. COTTON heavy. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $5 25@$6 75; Extra, $7@$7 75; Double Extra, $8@$10. WHEAT heavy at $2@$2 30 for Choice and Fancy Red; $2 20@$2 35 for strictly Prime to very Choice White; $1 50@$1 60 for Spring. CORN dull and declined 2c.@3c.; sales at 90c.@94c. OATS, 50c.@53c.; Fancy White, 54c.@55c. RYE dull at $1 10@$1 16 for Fair to Choice. BARLEY—Choice Spring, $1 80. PORK weak at $29 50@$29 75. BACON quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17¾c.; plain Canvassed HAMS, 16¾c.@17¼c.; Sugar-cured HAMS, 20c. LARD—Choice tierce held at 18½c.; sales of keg at 19¾c.@20c. WHISKY dull at $1 22½@$1 25. CATTLE steady at $2@5, gross. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 1,500 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 1,800 bushels.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR—Sales of Fancy at $11 25. WHEAT declined 3c.@4c., except for Choice Wabash; sales of No. 1 White Wabash at $2 60; White Michigan, $2 11@$2 12½; Amber Michigan, $2 04@$2 07; Amber Illinois, $2 12½@$2 15; No. 1 Red, $2 02@$2 03. CORN advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 White at $1 03; Yellow at $1 04½. OATS declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 58c.; No. 2 at 56c. RYE declined 3c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 37½@$1 40; No. 2 at $1 35. BARLEY—Sales of State at $1 60. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR unchanged and in good demand; sales 1 600 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 15. CORN firm; sales 14,500 bushels No. 1 at $1 16. OATS quiet. PEAS firm; sales 6,700 bushels at $1 55, in bond. CORN MEAL, $2 45@$2 50 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED scarce; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $35 ℘ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9¼c., Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson and $4 75 to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—5,700 bushels Wheat, 4,900 bushels Corn, 22,500 bushels Oats, and 705,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—3,000 bushels Wheat, 11,900 bushels Oats, 1,247,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR dull and declined 10c.@15c.; Family, $9 75@$10 25. WHEAT dull and in limited demand for No. 1 Red at $2. CORN dull at 92c.@93c. for Ear; no demand for Shelled. OATS less firm at 53c for No. 1. RYE dull at $1 28@$1 30. COTTON nominally, 29½c. TOBACCO firm and unchanged. WHISKY held at 60c.; no demand. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK held at $28 75. LARD, 18¾c. BULK MEATS firm and quiet at 12½c.@14½c. for Shoulders and Sides. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.; Sugar Cured HAMS, 20½c.@21½c. BUTTER dull; Choice, 35c.@36c. EGGS firm at 15c.@16c. Gold, 144, buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 22.

COTTON—The market is quiet and steady; Middlings, 29c.@30c.; sales, 18 bales; receipts, 115 bales; exports, 656 bales. Sterling Exchange, 57@59; New-York Sight Drafts, ⅛ ℘ cent. premium. SUGAR and MOLASSES steady and unchanged. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $8. CORN, $1@$1 02½. OATS steady at 81½c. BRAN unchanged. PORK, $31 50. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD firm; Tierce, 19¾c.; Kegs, 21½c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 22.

The market for FLOUR and GRAIN is generally inactive; buyers are holding off for lower prices, especially in Wheat. The few sales made were at yesterday's quotations. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, none; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Flour, 7,800 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 113,000 bushels. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged; MESS PORK, LARD and SEEDS are unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $9@$9 50; Country Double Extras, $8 50@$8 75; Extra, $8@$8 25. WHEAT declining; sales at $1 77@$1 78 for No. 1, and $1 62 for No. 2. OATS dull at 53½c. for No. 2. CORN dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,600 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 22.

TOBACCO—Sales 63 hhds.; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $7 25@$14. FLOUR, Superfine, $6 75@$7. Fancy, $11 50@$14. WHEAT, $2 05@$2 10. CORN, 85c.@86c. OATS, 45c.@50c. RYE, $1 25@$1 30. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 18¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Bulk Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. RAW WHISKY, free, $1 25@$1 30.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 22.

COTTON active; Uplands, 30c. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 21c.; Refined, 3½c. COFFEE—Rio, 17c.@24c. currency. SUGAR, 11c.@11½c. Refining. FLOUR dull; Northwestern, $10 50@$12 50. WHEAT heavy; Red, $2 30@$2 70. CORN quiet; Yellow, $1 24@$1 25; Mixed, $1 24. OATS steady; New, 70c.; Old, 85c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 22.

COTTON dull; Middling nominally 29½c.@30c. FLOUR active, but prices unchanged. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firm; White, $1 25@$1 26. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE unchanged. MESS PORK firm and unchanged. BACON steady and unchanged. LARD quiet and unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 22.

FLOUR, $5 50@$6 50. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 85. Legal Tenders, 71½. MINING STOCKS—Alpha, $52; Belcher, $166; Bullion, $21; Cholar, $62; Crown Point, $9[illegible]; Empire Mill, $120; Gould & Curry, $89; Hale & Norcross, $8[illegible]; Imperial, $120; Kentuck, $433; Ophir, $32; Overman, $108; Savage, $113; Sierra Nevada, $37; Yellow Jacket, $1,192.

GALVESTON, Saturday, Aug. 22.

COTTON—Receipts, 28 bales; receipts previously, not reported, 89 bales; exports, 2 bales to New-York; Stock, 126 bales; sales, 30 bales; Good Ordinary, 15½c., and nominal.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 22.

COTTON—Nominal; receipts, 6 bales; exports, 1 bale. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6 50@$7. WHEAT $[illegible]@$2 05. CORN, 95c. OATS, 60c. PORK, $30 50@$31. LARD, 19½c.@20c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 22.

COTTON—The market is firm; holders holding above the views of buyers, asking 29c. for Middling. No sales. Receipts, 53 bales; exports coastwise, 348 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Aug. 22.

COTTON—Nothing doing; quotations nominal; receipts, 9 bales; exports none.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 22.

COTTON very dull; no sales or receipts.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 22.

COTTON firm but quiet; exports, 857 bales; small sales of Middlings at 29c.; receipts, 2 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 22.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53. Gold, 143⅝.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Minnesota	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Aleppo	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Harmonia	Aug. 12	Hamburg	New-York.
Cuba	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Pereire	Aug. 15	Brest	New-York.
Hansa	Aug. 15	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Etna	Aug. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	New-York	Hamburg.
Siberia	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Aug. 27	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Aug. 29	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, ASPINWALL, &C.			
South America	Aug. 24	New-York	Rio Janeiro.
Henry Chauncey	Aug. 24	New-York	Aspinwall.
Missouri	Aug. 27	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and the West Indies, by the *South America*, close at the General Post Office at 10 A. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at 10:30 A. M.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Saxonia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Halifax and Bermuda, by the *Etna*, close at —.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 23—*In the steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool*—Mrs. L. A. Sherwood, Miss Condell, 2 Misses Sturges, Mr. M. Henderson, Mr. A. C. Craig, Mr. E. T. and Mrs. Backhouse, Miss B. Backhouse, Mme. Greely, Miss Wootenden, Mrs. Geo. Connah, Mr. Becket, Mr. Connolly, Mrs. Harland, Miss Harland, Mr. Saml. Lithgow, Mr. J. Mathews, Capt. W. H. Thompson, Mr. E. G. Brewster, Mr. Geo. W. Vail, Miss Vail, Capt. Mayne Reid, Mrs. Reid, Mr. Gosson, Miss Connot, Mr. E. C. Russell, Mrs. Russell, Miss Russell, Mr. Alex. Henderson, Mr. Samuel C. Cooper, Mr. James Webster, Mr. Vincent Villes, Mr. James C. Peters, Mr. T. R. Clapham, Mr. Spencer Larkin, Mr. Moine, Miss Thompson, Mr. Wm. McBride, R. Richards, E. T. Sheppard, H. M. Pearce, David Wallace, Miss Wallace, Mrs. M. Muirhead, Mrs. Roberts, Miss Wibel, Miss Marklun, Miss Mary Thomas, Miss Dora Thomas, Dr. Kimberly, Miss Selina Foster, Miss Fair, Master Robert Fair, Master Martly Fair, Mr. Nouville, Mr. Brown, Leon J. Vincent, S. A. Vincent, Edward Ashworth, M. C. Fisher, Henry Riley, Henry Spence, Rev. James Roony, Peter Kight, James A. Belson, Miss McCarron, child and infant; Eugene de Jean, H. A. Gallexson, Mrs. C. Foster, and 622 in steerage.

Aug. 23—*In Steamship Aleppo from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard and child, Master Charles Gerrard, Mr. and Mrs. Afflich and child, Master Arnslin Afflich, Miss Ellen Afflich, James Rankin, Dr. Author Austey, Miss Rosa Mellon, R. L. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams, Mrs. and Mrs. Cheatte and two children, Miss A. Ashford, Miss Rebecca Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Hesse, Col. Watus, Mrs. Julia Marrest, Miss Rosa Marrest, Mrs. and Miss Jacobs, Rev. Sella Martin, Mrs. Martin and child, C. Blackburn, James Harding, A. Dandrey, Mr. and Mrs. McGill, Miss Helen McGill, G. Gordon, L. A. Chase, A. B. Hassgood, Mr. and Mrs. Camin, and 333 in steerage.

Aug. 23—*In steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Scott, Master Scott, Wm. Donald, M. Caspari, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Halbrom, Miss Griffiths, Capt. B. H. Ellis, Col. W. H. Miller, Mrs. Satterthwaite, Mrs. J. R. Denvar and child, Mrs. Wells, Miss Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 18 | Sun sets..... 6 45 | Moon sets.... 11 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 01 | Gov. Island.12 50 | Hell Gate.... 2 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 23.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, Aug 12, via Queenstown 13, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 13, 6:15 P. M., 10 miles West of Kinsale, passed steamship Pennsylvania, bound E.; 16th, lat. 51 18, lon. 28 40, passed ship William Richardson, bound W.; same date, at 3 P. M., passed a four-masted steamer bound E.; 17th, lat. 48 50, lon. 43 10, passed a schooner rigged steamer bound E., supposed to be from Baltimore; 20th, lat. 45 25, lon. 54 30, passed ship Annabella bound E.; 21st, lat. 43 20, lon. 61, passed steamship Russia, hence for Liverpool; 22d, at 2 A. M., 164 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Ville de Paris, hence for Havre. Same date, at 4 A. M., passed steamship Helvetia, hence for Liverpool. Same date, at 4:40 A. M., passed steamship City of Boston, do. for do. Same date, 5 A. M., passed steamship Hibernia, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Aleppo, (Br.) Harrison, Liverpool, Aug. 11, via Queenstown 12, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

U. S. steamship De Soto, Commodore C. S. Boggs, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, 16th inst.

Steamship Minnesota, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Aug. 11, via Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. 14th, lat. 50, lon. 22 30, passed steamship Colorado, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Electra, Mott, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Salvor, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Ospray, Kenny, Providence.

Ship Doctor Barth, (N. G.,) Meyer, Hamburg, 41 ds. with mdse. and 358 passengers to H. W. O. Edge. Had light variable winds and fine weather the entire passage. Arr. off Fire Island at 9 A. M., on the 23d. Has had a pilot on board five days.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Barbados 13 ds., with 6 passengers and sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 3 ds. north of Hatteras, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig G. F. Peniston, (of Walton, N. S.,) Burgess, Turk's Island 14 ds., with 1 passenger and salt to Peniston Bros. Had been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had light S. and variable winds entire passage. Aug. 22, at 8 A. M., 10 miles to the N. and E. of Barnegat, saw the topgallantmast of a square-rigged vessel about four feet out of the water, supposed attached to the hull in 12 or 13 fathoms of water.

Brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, Aspinwall, 20 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras; had light winds the entire passage.

Brig J. R. Nevius, (Br.,) Perkins, Cow Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Robin, Hopkins, Greenwich.

Schr. Eveline, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Barbados 15 ds., with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge. Has been 3 ds. north of Hatteras, and had light weather the entire passage.

Schr. M. M. Brennard, Clark, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Adelaide, MacComber, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Amos Falkenberg, Terrell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Leslie, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Elliott, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Oliver Speilman, Pelton, Elizabethport, for East Hadden.

Schr. S. P. Harris, Jackson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lady Adams, Evans, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary L. Van Kirk, Walker, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Paragon, Wahab, Washington, N. C., 4 days with shingles to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Rising Sun, Sawyer, Jonesboro, piles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Roanoke, Hathaway, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sallie F. Chartie, Simmons, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. S. Brainerd, Buell, Portland, Conn., for Hoboken.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Tyrell, Providence, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. Mary Matilda, Douglass, Nantucket, fish to Boone & Lamphear.

Schr. Railroad No. 49, Roberts, Bristol, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Saratoga, Brooks, Providence.
Schr. Fannie Elder, Joyce, Newport.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobby, Stamford.
Schr. Comet, Farrell, Providence.
Schr. J. Smiker, Stanley, Providence.
Schr. Gipsey, Borden, Fall River.
Schr. Lev. Townsend, Gardiner, Wickford.
Schr. Lawrence, Packer, Norwich.
Schr. A. G. Hazard, Miner, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Harriet Ryan, Wilson, Providence.
Schr. Henry May, Hacket, Providence.
Schr. Anna, Seisee, New-Haven.
Schr. Kate Thomas, Gibbes, Sandwick.
Schr. Sophia Ann, Baker, Boston.
Schr. Atlantic, Stubbs, Fall River.
Schr. Gov. Cary, Parker, Providence.
Schr. Isabel Loaering, Staples, Taunton.
Schr. Leader, Halbrook, Providence.
Schr. Jesse B. Smith, Lane, Boston.
Schr. Isaac Anderson, Jones, Providence.
Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. B. & F. L. Scott, Pawtucket.
Schr. Dan. Webster, Meghlin, Providence.
Schr. Uncas, Hoyt, New-London.
Schr. Minnesota, Phinney, Bristol.
Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hotch, Fall River.
Schr. R. H. Daly, Stoot, Fall River.
Schr. Thomas, Cook, New-Haven.
Schr. Painter, Nichols, Providence.
Schr. James Heany, Oliver, Providence.
Schr. Lamartine, Gurny, Wareham.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Roxbury.
Schr. Alice Ida, Pierce, Providence.
Schr. Taunton, Bennett, Fall River, for Albany.
Schr. J. H. Hire, Lane, Hartford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Thomas S. Rogers, Young, Brown's Banks, N. Y.
Schr. Fish, to H. C. Rogers & Co.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Providence.
Schr. Senator, Smith, Dighton.
Schr. Robert Mynan, Doane, Providence.
Schr. Robert B. Smith, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. A. H. Sawyer, Cook, Providence.
Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, Providence.
Schr. John Manlove, Manlove, Wood's Hole, Mass.
Schr. Adaline, Hamlin, Heaton, for New-Haven.
Schr. S. J. Smith, Baldwin, Bridgeport.
Schr. Thomas P. Cooper, Wheaton, Newport.
Schr. Sallie Smith, Davis, Fall River.
Schr. Artist, Forester, Somerset.
Schr. C. Carroll, Chase, Boston.
Schr. Surge, Warwick, Providence.
Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. Mary Augusta, Lord, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Mindora, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Silver Bell, Bailey, Elizabethport, for Hallowell.
Schr. J. C. Chew, Deering, Elizabethport, for Taunton.
Schr. J. McGee, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Charger, Mahan, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Sloop Deep River, Scott, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.
Sloop Translation, Smith, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 23—Arr. steamer Monterey, from New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug 21, P. M.—Sld. all before reported except brigs Bachelor, Mary Lowell, (br.,) Elmira; schrs. Mary Elizabeth, Connecticut, Snow Squall, Sarah Gardner, Clara Norton.

Arr. schrs. Vrate, Philadelphia for Boston; Clara Davidson, Gefray, do. do.; Lizzie, Newport for Provincetown; Balloon, Haze, Elizabethport for Boston; Dresden, of Machiasport, bound east; Louisa Birdsall, Elizabethport for Boston.

Aug. 22, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Ephraim & Anna Green, H. L. Wing, Philadelphia for Boston; U. S. revenue-cutter Active.

Miscellaneous.

Naval.—The gunboat Gettysburg was at Port-au-Prince the 16th inst.; all well on board. The English men-of-war Favorite and Mullet, and a Spanish gunboat, were also at anchor off Port-au-Prince.

Spoken, &c.

Golden Fleece—bark, hence for Barbados, was signalized Aug. 16, lat. 16, lon. 60 30.

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